The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: THREATENING.

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The Monetary Convention will assemble in Indianapolis to-morrow, and is expected to continue three days.

Mayor Swift refuses to sign the theatre-hat ordinance passed by the Chicago Common Council, unless certain revisions are made.

A duel was fought on the French steamer Madeline, and one of the principals was killed. The steamer is held at Acapulco to permit an investigation.

An unknown ocean steamer, possibly the Damara of the Furness Line, was showing signals of distress last evening off White Head, Nova Scotia.

The General Trust Company has been incorporated in Illinois, with a capital of $5,000,000. Its object is to carry on a general banking business.

Two fires in Buffalo caused much loss of property yesterday. One was in a building devoted to the clothing trade, and the other in a lumber yard.

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness of Boston believes that much harm is being done by the revival meetings in that city, and he told his congregation so yesterday.

Six Japanese laborers at Orangevale, Cal., were hanged several times, until nearly dead, and then driven from the place. A war against coolie labor has begun in earnest.

The Norfolk racing stables were burned yesterday, and with them thirteen valuable horses. A hostler received injuries that probably will cause his death while trying to save Tiddleywinks.

The prospect for the re-election of United States Senator Dubois seemed yesterday to have improved greatly on account of the inability of the opposition to combine on a candidate to run against him.

A grand peace carnival is being arranged for in Chicago, to be held as soon as the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty is is signed. The victory of peace will be commemorated by gold and silver medals.

Mrs. E. W. Wilson, a wealthy woman of Chicago, was abducted Dec. 29, and the police can find no trace of her. Her relatives say she was taken away by her foster daughter and her husband, who are trying to secure control of her estate.

The gossips at Cleveland were still at sea yesterday in their Cabinet conjectures, but there was an impression among them that McKinley and Hanna were preparing to bring pressure on Senator Sherman in the hope of persuading him to accept the post of Secretary of State.

Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, arrived in this city. Inspector Brooks, at the Grand Central Station, in a rather commanding tone, informed Capt. Dodd of the troopers that he must not parade, and that there must be no music. The Captain ordered the bandmaster to tune up. The Inspector then modified his tone somewhat, and the Captain said, "That's more like it," and had the bandmen put their instruments away. The troopers marched down Fifth Avenue and went to Madison Square Garden. They were accompanied by a number of National Guardsmen in carriages and afoot. The troopers are to take part in the military tournament at the Garden this week.

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The fifteenth anniversary of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission was celebrated.

Dr. J. Minot Savage, at the Church of the Messiah, preached yesterday on "Present Religious Conditions."

The Chilian Claims Commission is to be rehabilitated, and to pass upon the claims left unsettled when its term expired.

Meetings were held in all evangelical churches yesterday in aid of mission work. The morning service was entirely devoted to this cause by special arrangement.

The Yale and Harvard controversy is still unsettled, and it is likely that the two colleges will not meet in athletic or aquatic sports this year. "Bob" Cook talks of the situation.

The Rev. Dr. Carlos F. Martyn of Chicago spoke on "Municipal Problems" at the meeting of the American Temperance Union, and incidentally referred to the Chapman hearing.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University spoke at a special service for college students at Calvary Church and advised them to foster the spread of educated men's ideas and let their influence be felt in politics.

St. Paul's Chapel, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, entered by vandals, who desecrated the pulpit, demolished the alter, littered the place with dirt, and stole the gold chalice.

The opinion in Washington is that the Pacific Railroad Funding bill will be defeated in the House to-day. There is much opposition to the Government assuming the management of the roads, in case the bill is lost, and the disposition to be made of them is quite uncertain.

The various department reports of the New York Athletic Club show that the organization has had a lively year. A better showing was made in the surplus, the Board of Governors is pleased with an increased membership, and the athletic supremacy of the club is declared to have been maintained.

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The noted Rawson twins, charged with many crimes, are in jail at Hackensack.

The Thames is rising and overflowing its banks in some places. Floods are confidently expected in England.

At the annual meeting of the patrons and members of the Hebrew Technical Institute the reports of the past year's work were read.

William Lavin, an usher in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, was arrested for stealing money from the collection plate, and confessed.

The Republican machine leaders are making a strong effort to secure for Mr. Platt the unanimous support of the representatives of his party in the Senatorial election.

Louis F. Parker, the English playwright and author of "Rosemary," arrived on the Paris, bringing with him several new plays, with one, "The Mayflower," which he will complete here.

The hop growers of New York have arranged for the introduction of a bill in the Legislature. They propose to better the market for their product by improving the quality of beer made in this State.

A fight occurred at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem on the eve of Jan. 6 between Roman Catholics and orthodox Greek Christians. The Turkish authorities were obliged to intervene to restore order.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has decided to establish an Industrial House on the plan of the University Settlement, and for the purpose has leased property in West Forty-sixth Street.

The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs is to have a conference with Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe, in Berlin, regarding Turkey and the dangers which threaten the Dreibund, according to the views of Austria.

It was reported in Lincoln, Neb., yesterday that, contrary to the terms of fusion between the Democrats and Populists, the Vice Presidential Electoral vote would be six for Watson and two for Sewall, instead of four for each.

Journeymen barbers will meet in Syracuse to-day to work for a law abolishing tonsorial schools. They want barbers to pass an examination and be licensed. Declare that cheap Italian barbers leave a trade mark on their customer's head or face so he can be recognized.

Erastus Wiman tells of the plans of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company to elevate the Erie Canal to a trunk line and concetrate trade in New York. Application for lease of the canal basin at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street to be passed on by the Dock Board to-day.

The Presidential Electors of this State will meet in Albany to-day, and cast their votes for McKinley. The certificates which the Governor is required by law to send to Washington were not forwarded until last Friday, owing to Gov. Black's attention not having been called to this duty until that time.

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Prof. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall on "The New Place of Woman in Modern Society," and pointed out the danger arising from the so-called New Woman agitation. He called it an aberration.

A fire in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Stapleton, S. I., did damage of $1,000.

Mr. Moody preached yesterday morning and evening to the usual large congregations.

Joseph Evans was arrested for a theft of cigars and champagne while drunk from the latter.

Magistrate Mott, in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, complained about holding court on Sunday.

A horse broke through the ice at Van Cortlandt Park and was rescued after half an hour's work.

The steamships Lucania and Paris arrived in this port a day late, and both had encountered unusually heavy weather.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, Chaplain of the Grand National Club of Curlers, preached his annual sermon to curlers at the North Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Potter and his friends of the Tabernacle Baptist Church held service in the little Welsh Church in East Eleventh Street yesterday. Told his friends that if ill or hurt came to him it could be traced to but one source. Declared that an attempt had been made to intimidate his attorney. The case will come up in court to-day.

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MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

A Railroad Train Crashes into a Street Car in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—A Great Western passenger train ran into a suburban street car last night, injuring a number of passengers, one of whom may die. The injured are:

AUSTIN, Miss Helen, student at university; cut about the scalp and badly shocked.

ERICKSON, Miss; injured about the head and body.

JOHNSON, Daniel, conductor; seriously cut about head and badly shaken up.

OAKLEY, E. S., student at the University of Minnesota; seriously cut about face and head.

RIDDLE, W. W., Professor of Mathematics, State University; sustained serious injuries about head, probably fracture of skull; may die.

STEVERS, F. M., motorman; cut about head and face, right arm fractured; recovery uncertain.

An unknown woman, who refused to give her name, was slightly injured, but received a severe nervous shock.

A DUEL FOUGHT AT SEA.

One of the Principals Killed and the Steamer Held for Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The steamer Newport, which arrived from Panama yesterday, brings news of the exciting experience of the French steamer Madeline, which is due here from Callao, Peru. She is an oil vessel, and has been plying along the South American coast.

Shortly after she left Callao for this port, her boilers exploded, killing several men. The accident compelled her to put into Acapulco, where, after receiving necessary repairs, she resumed her northward voyage. About seven hours later she returned to port flying a police flag. The brief news sent ashore was that the chief engineer and second officer had fought a duel on the steamer's deck, and that the second officer had been killed. The owner of the steamer was aboard the Newport, bound for this city, and a message detailing the trouble was sent to him with a request for instructions. The owner promptly went ashore and by telegraph communicated the facts to the French Minister at Mexico, who ordered the Madeline held at Acapulco, pending an official investigation.

A NEW BANK FOR CHICAGO.

To be Called the General Trust Company, with a Capital of $5,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Articles of incorporation were secured yesterday at the State Auditor's office at Springfield for what is designed to be the largest banking institution west of New York City. The concern is styled the General Trust Company of Illinois, and its capital stock is named at $5,000,000. The incorporation fee, of $5,275, is the largest ever paid into the State Treasury under the new incorporation law.

The incorporators named are employes in the office of the law firm of Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley. Ex-Judge William A. Vincent declined to shed any light on the big corporation beyond stating that it is a bona fide enterprise and that it was intended to be a mammoth affair.

"I am sorry that the news of this has got out," said Mr. Vincent, "as the gentlemen who are back of the enterprise are not ready to make their plans public. However, I can state that the institution is genuine. The mere fact of such a large capitalization fee being paid in cash is evidence of the soundness of the company. The articles of incorporation state that it is designed to carry on a general banking business under the laws of the State of Illinois."

HARM DONE BY REVIVALS.

A Boston Clergyman Who Does Not Believe in Them.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—"The same amount of harm is done by the newspaper reports of the revival meetings being held here as is done by reports of scandal cases in the courts. If I had my way, I should not allow any one under twenty years of age to attend these meetings." These were two thoughts expressed in a sermon by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness to his congregation in the Second Church, in Boston, this forenoon. His subject was "Religious Revivals."

In beginning his consideration of the subject, the pastor spoke of Herbert Spencer's theory of undulations, of the ribbonlike motion of nature, that no storm comes not followed by a calm, that every calm is followed by a storm. "This truth applies to religion as well as to nature," said the Rev. Mr. Van Ness, "and the thought occurred to me as I sat down to think of the religious revivals now being held in Boston; of the work of Mr. Moody, the evangelist, and of 'Sam' Jones, the revivalist.

"Revivalists take no account of heredity nor of nature. They ignore the fact that nature never forgave sin. Tens of thousands of agonized prayers will not do that. Teaching that atonement for all past sins can be obtained simply through the blood of Christ is wrong. The sooner this is brought out in all bareness and nakedness the better for men."

TROOP F COMES TO TOWN

MARCHED DOWN FIFTH AVENUE WITHOUT MUSIC.

Looked as if There Would Be Music at the Station Until Inspector Brooks Modified His Words to Trooper Capt. Dodd.

Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning shortly before 9 o'clock. The troopers, who came from Fort Ethan Allen, were accompanied by the Twenty-first Infantry Band from Plattsburg, N. Y. A crowd of over 2,000 citizens met them, including the members of the Executive Committee of the military tournament, to be held this week in Madison Square Garden.

Of this committee there were Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. G. M. Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Col. C. H. Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. E. L. Butts, United States Army; Major Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, and Manager Frank Sanger. Others were Capt. B. C. Clayton, Troop C; Lieut. Harry Duval, Seventh Regiment; Capt. Wendel, First Battery, and Capt. Thorpe, United States Army. All were in civilian dress.

The protest of the New York Sabbath Committee had the effect of preventing an official reception or escort for the cavalrymen, but did not damp the ardor of the crowds, and the troopers were roundly cheered as they marched from the station in full uniform, with top boots and spurs, and their bright yellow-lined capes thrown back.

Inspector Brooks and half a hundred policemen were on hand to preserve order. The Corporation Counsel had decided that the police have no authority to prevent United States troops from marching through the streets, but any music or demonstration could be prevented. After the troopers were out of the cars, Inspector Brooks walked up to Capt. Dodd, and in a commanding voice said:

"Captain, I want you to understand that there must be no music or demonstration. It is against the law to parade through the streets of this city on Sunday. You must not do it, nor can there be any music."

Capt. Dodd listened until the Inspector had finished, and then without looking a second time at the Inspector, turned to Bandmaster Clarke with orders to "tune up."

Inspector Brooks, when he heard this order, lost all his air of dignity in a moment. Then he again approached Capt. Dodd, and in a very different tone, said:

"Please, Capt. Dodd, I implore you not to allow the band to play."

"That's more like it," said Capt. Dodd, turning to the band men. "Put up your instruments, boys, and start for the Garden."

After a long wait, the word was given to fall in line, and the cavalrymen were soon marching for the street, amid cheers from the crowds. They were escorted by the police around to Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. At this point three stock cars were backed up on a siding, containing the horses belonging to the troop.

It was 11 o'clock before the horses were equipped. Then the troopers marched down Fifth Avenue, escorted by a mounted platoon of police, and the guardsmen followed in carriages or walked.

The band had intended to play in the station, but owing to the orders of the police, they packed up their instruments and walked to Madison Square Garden without giving a tune.

A STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

Signals for Help While Off White Head, Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—An unknown ocean steamer has been sending up signals of distress off White Head, 100 miles east of Halifax. When first observed, darkness was coming on, and she was about seven miles distant, showing a flag calling for assistance, and seemed to be running in a westerly course, keeping off shore. After dark she discharged a number of sky rockets.

Thick snow squalls set in after 7 o'clock, and nothing more has been seen of her except an occasional rocket.

An unconfirmed report here is that the steamer belongs to the Furness Line. The Furness liner Damara is eight days overdue from Cardiff for this port, with a cargo of coal for the British naval authorities.

The steamer State of Georgia, from Dantzic, with a cargo of sugar is also due here.

The Halifax manager of the Furness Line, Mr. Hugill, thinks the ship in distress is either the Damara or the State of Georgia, unless it is some other steamer bound to a United States port which has got out of her course. He is arranging for a steamer to start for the eastern shore as soon as possible.

The vessel is in a dangerous position, as hidden shoals and ledges extend for miles along the coast from White Head.

The steamer is schooner rigged and has dark-colored funnels.

A SERMON FOR THE ACTORS.

The Rev. John Rusk Preaches in Handel Hall, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—In answer to the Rev. John Rusk's invitation a large number of actors and actresses assembled in Handel Hall this morning to hear his sermon on "The Art of the Actor."

Mr. Taber and his wife—Julia Marlowe—were present, and Nat. Goodwin sat in a back seat looking rather uncomfortable. Sol Smith Russell and several members of his company were also there.

A sprinkling of variety performers took part in the singing, and so did some of the "Sans-Gene" company.

Pinkerton Detective a Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 10.—Thomas G. Conklin, resident Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, committed suicide in his office this afternoon, shooting himself. No motive is known for the suicide. Conklin was thirty-five years old. He came here from Philadelphia about four years ago. He leaves a widow and three children.

Deceived by the Reflection.

The reflection of the setting sun in the western window of a vacant house at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Ryer Avenue, owned by Prof. Duncan of the Normal College, caused nervous neighbors to think tramps were in the house, and had lighted the gas. Their alarm kept a squad of police busy for an hour.

THE SPANIARDS AROUSED.

Popular Impatience over the Cuban and Philippine Rebellions.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The popular impatience with the Government because of the failure to suppress the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands is daily increasing.

Thousands of the young men of Spain have been sent to Cuba, where they have met their death from disease or the hardships of the campaign. Their families believe that they would yet be alive if it were not for the procrastinating policy of Capt. Gen. Weyler, who, despite his promises to put down the insurrection, has apparently accomplished little, while his unacclimated troops have been dying by scores of hundreds.

The leaders of both the Conservative and Liberal Parties are distrusted, and the political outlook is chaotic. Rumors of a change in the Ministry are frequently put in circulation and as frequently denied, but in the present temper of the people the succession of the Liberals to power would not banish the distrust which prevails everywhere. The future is looked forward to with much anxiety.

A Spanish Diplomat Here.

P. Soler y Guardisla was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre. He is a Spanish diplomat, and was bound for Washington. He would not say whether or not he was the bearer of any special message, or speak of the nature of his mission.

NORFOLK RACING STABLES BURN

Hostler Probably Fatally Burned Trying to Save Tiddleywinks.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 10.—The extensive racing stables of the Norfolk Driving Club and Fair Association were burned at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and thirteen valuable racing horses, including John Mariner's Tiddleywinks, which was valued at $10,000, were cremated.

The fidelity of Tony Brown, a hostler, to Tiddleywinks probably will cost him his life. In attempting to lead the horse from the burning building the hostler was burned badly about the face and back.

The loss will be about $30,000, against which there is barely $2,500 insurance.

MUST COMMISSION PRIME.

The Governor and the Courts at Variance in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 10.—Gov. Drake must commission John R. Prime as Brigadier in command of the First Brigade of the Iowa National Guard or answer for contempt of court. In case he is brought up for contempt, the Governor's attorney has stated that he will pardon himself, and the interesting spectacle will be presented of the executive and judicial departments in direct conflict with each other.

Nearly a year ago Prime was elected by the First Brigade as its commander. Adjt. Gen. Wright had befriended James A. Guest, his opponent, and declined to admit Prime's election. He ordered a new election, and again Prime won. Then the vote was so canvassed as to throw out a large number of Prime votes. Guest was declared elected and was commissioned. Prime sued for a mandamus to compel the Governor to commission him.

The case has been pending several months, and yesterday Judge Spurrier decided it. He held that Prime was elected, that only personal spite actuated the Adjutant and Governor in refusing him the command. The mandamus will issue to-morrow. The Attorney General represented the Governor at the trial. He declared the Governor's authority as Commander in Chief of the guard paramount to the court and said he would not obey its orders; if committed for contempt, he would pardon himself.

The defense will appeal at once, and an early hearing is expected. Prime will commence a proceeding to oust Guest as commander of the brigade, and some sensational features are expected, as the Governor is expected to refuse to obey the court's orders.

CHICAGO'S EXCLUSIVE 300.

A Charmed Circle Formed Within the Society of the City.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—An exclusive phalanx of 300 has been formed within Chicago's society, and into this charmed circle none may enter without the approval of the patriarchs, at the head of which is Robert Todd Lincoln. The new régime of social dictation and an absolute code was instituted at the ball given at Kinsley's on Friday evening, guised under the harmless name of an assembly.

The fifty men who posed as the members of an association created simply for the purpose of giving a succession of Winter balls are, in fact, the "patriarchs"—to quote a New York term, which they will themselves soon adopt—for the most exclusive set any American city, not even excepting that from which the idea is borrowed, has ever known. The power behind the fifty is the Executive Committee of nine, which passed upon the invitations which were issued for the assemblies. The power behind the nine is Robert T. Lincoln, who, by general consent, is about to assume the ruler's rôle, which in New York Ward McAllister enacted up to the time of his death.

The executive council of nine stands as follows: R. T. Lincoln, A. A. Carpenter, Jr., H. W. Bishop, W. G. Beale, Lockwood Honore, E. S. Isham, W. A. McLaren, J. B. Waller, H. W. Jackson. The organizing head in the ranks of the women who are to compose the set is neither Mrs. Potter Palmer nor Mrs. Arthur Caton, but Mrs. A. A. Carpenter. It is said that when the Patriarchs' entertainments begin there will be a social sensation which will cause the lard-rendering tanks at the stock yards to tremble on their foundation.

Against Bloomers and Bicycles.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—Representative Lambert will introduce a bill early in the session of the Kansas Legislature to prohibit women from wearing bloomers. He says that the Populist Party owes it to the people to look after their morals as well as financial and industrial reforms. It will be a misdemeanor for women to wear bloomers, or to appear on a public thoroughfare riding astride a bicycle. Mr. Lambert says that eminent physicians declare that the bicycle habit destroys the health of women, and unfits them for the important and sacred duties of motherhood.

Woman Run over by a Bicycle.

Peter Stezeccos, a fifteen-year-old boy employed by a florist at Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, while delivering flowers on a bicycle wagon along Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, at Sixty-eighth Street knocked down and ran over Sophia Erickson, twenty-five years old, a maid in the employ of H. Holmes of 8 East Sixtieth Street. The boy was caught and arrested. The woman received only a few bruises.

GOSSIP OF THE CABINET

McKINLEY WANTS TO GIVE A PORTFOLIO TO SHERMAN.

Friendship for Hanna May Lead the Ohio Senator to Accept It—More Talk About Cullom—McKinley's Eye on ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Major McKinley will leave for Canton to-morrow, and expects to remain there till the 1st of March.

It is now pretty well established that Major McKinley wants Senator Sherman to be Secretary of State, but it is by no means certain that Mr. Sherman has made up his mind to accept a Cabinet appointment.

The desire of M. A. Hanna to go to the Senate may have much to do with Mr. Sherman's appointment to the Cabinet if he accepts a portfolio. Mr. Hanna has been one of Mr. Sherman's most valuable friends, and Mr. Sherman doubtless feels that he owes his last election to the Senate in part to the zeal and support of Mr. Hanna. If Mr. Sherman does not accept the offer of a Cabinet position, the way to the Senate will remain closed to Mr. Hanna, for he would not contest the seat with his personal and political friend. It is rumored to-night that Senator-elect Foraker will be invited to visit Canton while Mr. Sherman is there this week. It is possible that upon the action of Mr. Foraker and his friends, the Senatorial aspirations of Chairman M. A. Hanna depend.

Gov. Bushnell would appoint Mr. Sherman's successor for the unexpired term of two years if Mr. Sherman should go into the Cabinet. He is a devoted friend and ally of Senator-elect Foraker.

The impression prevails among many of the politicians that while Messrs. Foraker and Bushnell are thoroughly friendly to Major McKinley and desire to support him loyally and efficiently, they do not wish to build up Mr. Hanna's personal prestige and power in the Ohio political field. No promise or intimation of the course he will pursue has been obtained from Gov. Bushnell, who is ill with the grip at his home in Springfield.

The belief is current in Ohio that unless Gov. Bushnell will consent to appoint Mr. Hanna to the Senate, the latter will himself accept a Cabinet appointment, so the conference at Canton this week will involve the probable disposition of two Cabinet portfolios, a seat in the United States Senate and the future status of Mr. Hanna in National politics.

One week ago to-day, Senator Cullom of Illinois came to Cleveland to call on the President-elect. He said, in the course of a long conversation:

"I am not a Cabinet possibility. It seems to me that it is my duty to remain in the Senate."

Senator Cullom is to-day a Cabinet possibility. Mr. Cullom is highly esteemed by the President-elect, and it is not improbable that the Senator may go into the Cabinet after all.

The gossip connecting ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts with the Cabinet seems to have a pretty strong basis. Major McKinley has been thinking about ex-Gov. Long for several weeks, and the visits of Senator Proctor evidently caused the matter to be thoroughly and seriously discussed. Major McKinley knows Mr. Long well and always has had a high opinion of his character and ability.

The impression here is that Judge Nathan Goff will be McKinley's Attorney General or Secretary of War.

Stewart L. Woodford of New York is talked of a good deal in the Cabinet gossip.

McKinley's Inauguration Boots.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 10.—W. J. Scott, a local shoemaker, is making a pair of boots, which he expects President-elect McKinley will wear during the inauguration ceremony on March 4. Just after the election, Scott wrote Mr. McKinley, congratulating him and asking his permission to make the boots. The foot measure was sent, and Mr. Scott is making the boots.

LOOKS FAVORABLE TO DUBOIS.

Those Who Oppose His Re-election to the Senate Do Not Combine.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 10.—The Democrats and Populists have determined to caucus separately in relation to the United States Senatorship, and there is little prospect of the breach between them being patched up.

The Dubois men are sanguine, and all indications point strongly to their success.

The Democrats have refused to support Claggett, (Pop.,) and some of his own party have repudiated him, so that he is considered practically out of the race.

Johnson is urged by the Democrats, but only a few of the Populists are satisfied with him, and it seems unlikely that the Democrats and Populists can agree upon any candidate. Neither Angell nor Cooper (Pops.) can command even the full support of his own party.

The Washington Senatorship.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 10.—The State Legislature, which will assemble here to-morrow, will choose a successor to United States Senator Watson C. Squire. Indications point to a bitter contest. Judge George Turner of Spokane, (Silver Rep.,) Richard Wisner of Seattle, (Pop.,) and Senator Squire (Silver Rep.) are the leading candidates. The Legislature stands on joint ballot, 15 Silver Republicans, 15 Democrats, 56 Populists, and 25 Republicans, with one contest between a Populist and straight Republican. The Legislature which elected John L. Wilson to the Senate two years ago stood on joint ballot, 78 Republicans, 24 Populists, and 10 Democrats.

Prof. Barnard Honored.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Prof. Edward Emerson Barnard of the Chicago University, who is now at Lake Geneva preparing for the arrival of the great Yerkes telescope, has received a cablegram announcing that he has been honored with a gold medal by the Royal Astronomical Society of London as a reward for his discoveries in science. While at Lick Observatory, he discovered cloud forms in the Milky Way near Saggitarius and Cygnus. In 1892 he discovered the fifth satellite of Jupiter. For this work he received the Arago Medal from the French Academy of Sciences.

Bryn Mawr Post Office Robbed.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Jan. 10.—The Post Office, which is situated in the railroad station, was robbed last night of $2,000 in cash and $75 worth of stamps.

CHICAGO'S THEATRE HAT BILL.

The Mayor Will Not Sign It Unless It Is Revised.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The rejoicing of male theatregoers over the passage of Alderman Plotke's anti-hat ordinance was short lived. Mayor Swift has reconsidered his determination to sign it, and says he will veto it. At least he will send it back to the Council with revisions.

In its present form, he says, it is too sweeping, and would prohibit the bald-headed man's skull cap and the unobtrusive opera bonnet. If these changes are made he will sign it, so he says, but it is not thought the Council will consent to any revision.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURING.

Cambria Rail Mill and Other Concerns Resume Work.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 10.—The Cambria Rail Mill No. 1, the 12 and 16 inch mills, and the scrap mill will resume operations to-morrow, giving employment to many idle men.

The Cambria steel mill was put in blast to-night.

Two hundred men will also go to work to-morrow morning at the Johnson Company Steel Motor Works.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Granite City Steel Works, on the Illinois side of the river, will resume operations to-morrow, after an idleness of several months, and will run day and night. Employment will be given to about 500 workmen, and the company has contracts enough to keep the works going until next July.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

It Will Open in Indianapolis To-morrow and Probably Last Three Days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Monetary Convention will open at 2 o'clock next Tuesday in Tomlinson Hall. It is expected to continue three days. The names of 370 delegates to the convention have been reported to the local Executive Committee, and the latter says fully 200 delegates have been chosen by Boards of Trade and commercial organizations whose names have not been reported, and that the representation will be between 500 and 600.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee will call the meeting to order, and will nominate B. O. Stannard, ex-Governor of Missouri, as temporary Chairman. Jacob W. Smith, Acting Secretary of the committee will be the temporary Secretary.

A GREAT PEACE CARNIVAL.

To Celebrate the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Preparations are being made for a great peace carnival here, to celebrate the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. Dr. Gray of The Interior, Cyrus H. McCormick, and others are at the head of the movement.

It is proposed as soon as the treaty is signed to strike 300 gold and silver medals to commemorate the victory of peace. These will be presented to the Chicago committee of thirty-seven, who forwarded the memorials to President Cleveland and Queen Victoria, and to certain officials and citizens. The presentation and other ceremonies will take place in the Auditorium, and will be made the occasion of oratory, and possibly a street demonstration.

The Governor General of Canada, the President and his Cabinet, and all the representatives of foreign powers at Washington will be invited to attend, with the view of furthering the formation of a Supreme Court of Nations.

A CRUSADE AGAINST COOLIES.

Brutal Treatment of Japanese Workmen in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 10.—A crusade against coolie labor has begun at Orangevale, a citrus colony in the southeastern part of this county.

C. C. Roos, an orchardist, employed six Japanese on his place, and late Friday night fifteen citizens with gunny sacks over their heads seized the Japanese and placed a rope around the neck of each and took them to a big oak tree. There they were strung up and left hanging until life was almost extinct. The Japanese were then lowered, and when they revived the hanging process was repeated several times. The Japanese were then forced to march out of the settlement and warned never to return, on penalty of being hanged until dead.

Roos, the employer, remonstrated at the outrage, and then a rope was thrown about his neck, with a threat to hang him if he interfered or employed any but white laborers on his ranch hereafter.

Big Contract for a New York Firm.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 10.—The contract for the Government engraving, for which tenders were called for two months ago, has been awarded to the American Bank Note Company of New York for a period of five years. The contract is worth about $800,000, with the right to renew for a similar period.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening.

A ridge of high pressure extends from Southern Florida to Texas and thence to the North Pacific coast. The storm has moved from Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Snow flurries have occurred in the lake region. The temperature has risen in New England and the South Atlantic States, fallen in the lake region, and remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather will prevail in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	23	33	35
6 A. M.	23	33	36
9 A. M.	22	37	38
12 M.	27	35	41
4 P. M.	28	43	43
6 P. M.	28	39	44
9 P. M.	26	36	38
12 P. M.	26	35	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38⅞
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1896	25
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

AN OLD WOMAN ABDUCTED

HER FOSTER DAUGHTER ACCUSED OF TAKING HER AWAY.

The Object, Her Relatives Say, Is to Secure Control of Her Property—The Police Can Find No Trace of Her.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Mrs. E. W. Wilson, the aged sister of C. P. Holden, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, was abducted from 26 Aberdeen Street, Tuesday, Dec. 29, and a secret search by the police ever since has failed to reveal her whereabouts. Mrs. Etta May Truesdell and Hal E. McNeil, alias Earle M. Truesdell, took her away at night, and it is alleged have since kept in hiding from the police and relatives.

Mrs. Wilson is a woman of wealth. She holds a great deal of property at Fort Madison, Iowa, where she lived until a year ago. It is thought by her relatives that there is a conspiracy to get control of her money interests.

Thirty years ago, at Fort Madison, Iowa, Mrs. Wilson took into her home a child named Etta May, whose mother had ill-treated her. Mrs. Wilson decided to raise the unfortunate child, but did not legally adopt her. A fine education was given to her, and every advantage. When she was grown she married a man named Frank Truesdell. Mrs. Wilson had always been as a mother to her, and on her marriage gave her a large farm near Fort Madison, and two or three lots in the town, and built a house for her.

Mrs. Wilson is now a feeble old woman of seventy-nine years, and the relatives say her foster daughter, Mrs. Truesdell, has absolute control over her.

Mrs. Wilson's relatives persuaded her to come to Matteson, Ill., where she could live near her two brothers. About three months ago Mrs. Truesdell called on her at night, accompanied by McNeil, who has since assumed the name of E. M. Truesdell. That night they took Mrs. Wilson to Fort Madison. Before the relatives realized what was being done Mrs. Wilson had discharged Edward A. Johnson, the old and reliable agent of her estate, and had put Truesdell, the husband of Etta May, in entire charge. Relatives secured the appointment of Edward A. Johnson as guardian, but the Truesdell woman had already induced Mrs. Wilson to deed her the homestead. Mrs. Truesdell has since sold it.

Mrs. Wilson returned to Matteson with Mr. Johnson. Dec. 18 Mrs. Truesdell again appeared and begged Mrs. Wilson to come to Chicago and witness her marriage with Hal McNeil. She said she had been divorced from Frank Truesdell. Against her brother's wishes the old lady left with Mrs. Truesdell.

After two weeks' search McNeil and the Truesdell woman were found at 26 Aberdeen Street, and Mrs. Wilson was with them. Again Mrs. Truesdell talked Mrs. Wilson into refusing her brother's entreaties to leave.

The next day the three had gone.

TWO FIRES IN BUFFALO.

Great Loss on a Clothing Building and a Lumber Yard.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Fire broke out in the Richmond Block at 6 o'clock this evening and damaged the building and contents to the extent of $150,000. The building is a five-story structure at the corner of Seneca and Ellicott Streets. It is occupied by the clothing firm of Altman & Co. The retail department is on the first floor, and the other four floors are used to store surplus stock. Nearly $200,000 worth of stock was in the building, and it was more or less damaged by the fire and water. The insurance on the stock is between $175,000 and $180,000.

The building is owned by Jewett M. Richmond and is fully insured. The fire started in the northeast end of the building on the fourth and fifth floors in piles of clothing near the elevator shaft, but was soon subdued by the firemen. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The large lumber yards of Haines & Co. were discovered on fire at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The yards are bounded by Erie and River Streets, the Colt Slip, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks. The flames spread quickly, and in response to a second alarm all the fire apparatus in the southern section of the city responded and were reinforced by the fire tugs Potter and Richardson.

Fully 15,000 people gathered to see the conflagration. While the fire was prevented from spreading further the utmost efforts of the department were powerless to entirely subdue the blaze, and up to 1 A. M. the firemen were at work on the place.

There is $150,000 worth of lumber in the yard, and this is insured for $120,000. The present loss is estimated at about $50,000. Three firemen were overcome by smoke, and had to be taken to the hospital.

KATE FIELD'S ASHES BURIED

Deposited in Mount Auburn Cemetery by the Side of Her Mother.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The remains of Kate Field now lie in Mount Auburn Cemetery by the side of those of her mother. The small copper box containing the ashes of the noted writer arrived in Boston Saturday afternoon in charge of Mrs. Whiting, who gave it in charge of a Cambridge undertaker. The ashes were in a round copper box, and were carried in a common handbag. The bag was filled with flowers, the offerings of friends in Chicago.

The undertaker took the handbag and carried it to his establishment in Cambridge, where it was placed in a desk and locked up until this afternoon, when it was carried to Mount Auburn Cemetery. George Riddle, a relative of the dead woman; the undertaker, and a reporter, were the only people present when the copper box was lowered into the small cavity dug beside the grave of the dead woman's mother.

Several bouquets of flowers were sent to the grave, and these were placed on top of the urn.

Officers Beaten by Ruffians.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 10.—While trying to arrest a quartet of ruffians in this city on Saturday night, Assistant Chiefs of Police Abel and Moore were beaten into insensibility and Officer Paige was badly beaten. Dan McMahon, a Buffalo pugilist, knocked out Chief Moore's front teeth during the struggle. He was arrested in Lestershire to-day after a desperate fight with four officers. The other men escaped.

TALKS BY THE MINISTERS

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY DR. MARTYN.

The Chicago Clergyman Referred to the Chapman Trial and Then Spoke of the Great Service Done by the Independent Voters.

"All honor to Capt. Chapman," said the Rev. Dr. Carlos F. Martyn of Chicago, in his speech on "Municipal Problems," at the meeting of the American Temperance Union yesterday afternoon, in Chickering Hall.

Dr. Martyn said he could see no difference between an improper exhibition in one of the lowest resorts in a Tenderloin side street and in Fifth Avenue. What of the gentlemen who crowned their carouse with a little Egypt from old Egypt? They transferred one of the first restaurants of the city into a Bowery dive. "I am glad," he continued, "it has all been dragged out, although it may be that a mark will be branded upon the brains of those who attended that dinner for some time."

Dr. Martyn brought up this subject in connection with intemperance as a municipal problem. He then passed to other questions.

There was one good thing about the last election, he thought. It had brought out a lot of independent voters. The financial question, he said, had made thousands of Republicans vote for Bryan and thousands of Democrats vote for McKinley. "May that tribe of independent voters increase," he added. "I want to see a great party of independent voters who will not stand the dictation of a party boss. There ought not to be a party Mayor. He ought to be an honest, capable, common-sense man. That was the principle of Jefferson, but Jackson came in, and then the idea of 'to the victors belong the spoils' was started.

"The party boss is a patriot for revenue only. He judges the tariff according to what the majority will be at the next election, and he does not forget what tariff is coming in to him. Tom Platt swings his coat-tails, and the whole Legislature falls down. Isn't there some thunderbolt in the heavens to blast the men who sacrifice country for private and individual gain?"

Dr. Martyn said that public apathy was responsible for much of the present condition of things. "I wish," he said, "I knew of a religion that would stand on election day. They all fall from grace that day."

Dr. Martyn thought the way to correct municipal abuses was in the organization of citizens. "We must learn from the enemy," he said. "They are thoroughly organized." He said that in Birmingham, England, the problem had been solved by doing away with parties in municipal elections. There were only two parties, the party of decency and the other party. Every woman who owned property was a voter, and Dr. Martyn thought that was one solution of municipal problems.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk had been expected to speak on "Kings County Officials and the Grand Jury," but owing to illness in his family was unable to be present.

"PRESENT RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS."

Dr. J. Minot Savage Analyzes the Church Creeds of To-day.

"Present Religious Conditions" was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. J. Minot Savage, at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning.

The minister thought it strange that if God, according to the ordinary Christian theory, has made a natural revelation of Himself for all people that less than one-third part of humanity knows anything about it. More important than that is that Christendom itself is anything but united in the specific teachings the revelation is supposed to contain. This is exemplified whenever steps are taken toward Christian union. All churches are agreed to go into the union provided their interpretation of the Scriptures is used as the basis of belief. The doctor then, as he said, "defined in the largest way he could the position of the different churches." The Roman Church, he claimed, treats all the others as willful schismatics, while each of the Protestants assumes that it possesses the keys to the divine secrets.

Dr. Savage said after God had made his revelation, the churches considered it their duty to proclaim it. When only few would accept it, consistent Calvinists like Dr. Gardiner Spring of the Old Brick Church said he supposed God saved as many people as he wanted to. Few thought this now. Continuing, he said many people like Mr. Moody, though personally cheerful, preach a pessimistic doctrine. "They say we must accept the story of Jonah and the whale or give up God. Other ministers believed in free criticism.

"What wonder then that the secular world preferred to consider churches as humanitarian institutions only and evolve their own creeds." In conclusion, Dr. Savage defined the Unitarian Church to be a guide and helper of all those who, having outgrown the old beliefs, look for larger belief in God.

Dr. Banks on Current Evils.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday preached on "Christ's Controversy with the Brutality and Sensuality of Greater New York." He referred to the recent death of the pugilist Duffy and said:

"One of the saddest things is the defense which is put up for this brutality by such men as President Roosevelt of the Police Board. I have been one of Mr. Roosevelt's warmest admirers. I have been deeply disappointed in Mr. Roosevelt's defense of prizefighting, for it is nothing less than that, whatever name it may be called or however legal it may be made."

Dr. Banks also denounced the Seeley dinner scandal. Of it he said:

"If this vile revel had been given in some low dance house by some ignorant thug who knew no better one could understand it, but the horrible thing of it all is that it was given by a man who claims to be a gentleman, and his guests were men of education and travel, men of large wealth and high social standing."

The New Jersey Liquor Question.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night delivered a prelude to his sermon in which he said the saloon keepers of the State proposed to ask the Legislature to give them the privilege of keeping their saloons open during a part of Sunday. He warned his hearers that unless they bestirred themselves they would soon find a law of that kind on the statute books.

United Council's Installation.

United Council, No. 1,035, American League of Honor, held its annual installation of officers in the Tuxedo Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening. There was an audience of 600, and a musical and literary programme added to the enjoyment of the occasion. The officers for the ensuing year are: Commander—James H. J. Scullion; Vice Commander—D. W. Quinn; Past Vice Commander—John P. Sinnette; Orator—Harry F. Henry; Secretary—Harry Bernhard; Collector—Benjamin P. Forman; Treasurer—Theodore A. Perham; Guide—J. T. Rafties; Assistant Guide—Lizzie McDonald; Chaplain—Kate Ford; Warden—Charles O. Pletsch; Sentry—Oscar Doellner; Trustees—Ely Herzog, John H. Gansman, and John H. Hughes; Organist—Frank P. Banta; Doctor—George J. Moser.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Serviceable Designs.
Chiffoniers, $6.50.

CREMORNE MISSION.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of Its Founding.

The Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission celebrated yesterday the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the mission in its rooms, 104 West Thirty-second Street.

A large audience attended both afternoon and evening services, some of those who composed it having been habitues of the place when it was the notorious Cremorne Concert Hall, while Jerry McAuley was running a mission in Water Street.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Balcom Shaw, Alfred E. Marling, Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, John Noble Stearns, one of McAuley's fellow-workers, and Col. H. H. Hadley. Miss Wright had charge of the music, and the Cremorne Children's Choir sang.

It is the custom for this mission to celebrate the anniversary of its establishment with special services, when collections for current expenses are taken up. Usually, a number of visitors who do not ordinarily attend go to the services on these occasions. Such was the case yesterday, and the result was very satisfactory.

IN AID OF MISSIONARY WORK.

Simultaneous Meetings in Evangelical Churches Yesterday.

Missionary sermons were preached in every evangelical church in this country yesterday, so far as known. The plan to devote the morning service to mission work was inaugurated some time ago, in a missionary meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Mission House, 150 Fifth Avenue. About twenty missionary societies were represented, and a committee was organized to appeal to all Protestant Christians in the United States and Canada to set apart yesterday morning's service for a special missionary effort.

The Rev. John R. Davies of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church was made Chairman of this committee, called the Simultaneous Meetings Committee, and the Rev. E. C. Chivers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Secretary.

Yesterday's service inaugurated a special "week of prayer," so designated by the Evangelical Alliance. In each church where the special service was observed, the prayer meeting following was also devoted to missionary work. Great missionary rallies will be held in the larger cities next Thursday evening. Friday evening, interdenominational mass meetings will be held in various cities. The meeting here will be in Carnegie Hall. Ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania will preside, and Dr. Storrs and Bishop Fowler will speak.

ADVICE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

President Gilman Told Them About Political Duties.

At a special service for college students in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church last night, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, made an address on "The Responsibilities and Opportunities of Educated Men." He came to attend the service on the special invitation of Bishop Potter, who also was present and made an address.

A great crowd of students of this city attended, and marched in the processional after the choir. The clergymen present, besides Bishop Potter, were Dr. J. L. Parks, rector of Calvary Church; Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, the Rev. Walter Hughson, and the Rev. F. B. Howden. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, read the service.

Dr. Gilman urged college men to devote more attention to the public schools, which, he said, were the chief agency for diffusing educated men's ideas. He also said they should give more thought to the question of bestowing alms. "College men should see to it that the right doctrines of science are taught. It is too often the case that science intrudes on the domain of theology, and goes beyond its limitations."

In reference to politics, he said: "In a country like ours, where all depends upon the vote of the majority, we must see to it that the majority is rightly taught. I beseech you to take part in politics, not necessarily as office seekers, but for the cause of good government."

The promotion of municipal reforms was urged, and the speaker said many cities had fallen into bad hands because educated men were indifferent to party politics. He referred to President Cleveland's address at the recent Princeton centennial as one full of noble advice and wise counsel, and read that part which deplored the habit of many educated men to regard politics as an unclean thing.

Bishop Potter spoke on "The Higher Manhood and Its Secret." He said it was unfortunate that frequently theology insisted upon intrusion into the domain of science.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of Columbia University, made an address on "Culture as a Weapon for Christ."

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Gilman met a large number of students in the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue. He made an address on "The Kind of Books to Read."

VANDALS SACK A CHURCH.

St. Paul's Chapel in Morrisania Robbed and Damaged.

Vandals entered St. Paul's Chapel, at the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, early yesterday morning and desecrated the interior.

When Father Gregg went to the chapel at an early hour yesterday morning for the purpose of holding early mass he found that some one had been there ahead of him. The doors had been forced open, and the place was in a fearful condition. The floor was covered with dirt and manure. The chairs were overturned. The altar was totally demolished, and the pulpit had been desecrated. The solid gold chalice, valued at $300, was missing, and has evidently been stolen.

So great an amount of dirt was in the chapel that it was evident that a number of persons had been engaged in the work of desecration. It would have been impossible for one man to have caused all the ruin had he worked all night. Although many willing hands set at work to repair the damage, they were unable to get the chapel ready in time to hold early mass. It was barely completed in time for the usual 9 o'clock mass to be held.

Father Gregg at that mass made an address in the pulpit, in which he denounced the police for having allowed such a sacrilege to have been committed. The matter was reported to the Morrisania Police Station, and the police are now straining every nerve to find the miscreants. No clue had been discovered by the police up to a late hour.

Brooklyn Hay Market Fire.

Fire broke out in the old car stables, now used as a hay market, at Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 1:40 o'clock this morning, at which time three alarms were turned in.

The New Church Army.

Gen. H. H. Hadley, the Commander in Chief of the new United States Church Army, conducted a meeting at the Manhattan East Side Mission, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, last night. Gen. Hadley wore a dark-blue uniform, with epaulettes and double rows of brass buttons on the coat. He was attended by his staff, also uniformed, and a score or more of prominent workers in church and mission enterprises gave their help to the meeting. The audience included more than 200 men and women, most of whom have been reclaimed through mission influences. It was decided to make the Manhattan East Side Mission the New York headquarters of the Church Army. Meetings will be held every night. Posts will be organized at various points in the city.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL

PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE.

The Railroad Lobby Still Hopes to Win, but It Is Not Boastful—Talk About the Fate of the Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Republican leaders in the House are of the opinion to-night that the Pacific Railroad Funding bill will be defeated to-morrow.

The canvasses made to ascertain the chances are contradictory, but the advocates and opponents of the measure agree that the vote will be close. There are many members who are greatly in doubt, and Mr. Dingley said to-day that the result might depend altogether upon the decisions reached to-morrow by those who have hesitated as to whether they should support or vote against the bill.

There has been so much talk about the disposition to be made of the roads, in case the Funding bill is rejected, as to indicate very plainly the doubt about its passage. The conservative feeling is against Government acquirement and operation of the roads, and some suggestions have been heard favoring a sale to a syndicate, to take up the liens and assume the obligation to run them and to clear off the many obligations. The embarrassment of lack of terminals promises to prove a difficulty in selling, and the necessity of making an arrangement with a syndicate that would have to be approved by the Congress would bring up the controversy in a new shape, and in one not less difficult than the one now presented.

The defeat of the bill in the House will hasten a settlement upon a new basis, and the tolerable certainty that the bill would be lost in the Senate, if it were passed by the House, leads those who desire to see a settlement of any sort reached somewhat gratified with the prospect of a decisive vote against it. The Pacific lobby, which, until now, has been confident that the bill would get through the House, will make a great effort to-morrow to secure a majority, but the prospect of winning is not so great as to make them at all boastful.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters That Will Engage the Attention of House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Voting upon the Pacific Railroad Funding bill and amendments will occupy the House to-morrow. For the remainder of the week appropriation bills probably will have the right of way.

The managers of the House are determined that no measures imposing additional chages either upon the credit or the revenues of the Government shall receive consideration at this session, if they can prevent it. The Nicaragua Canal bill and several other propositions involving financial responsibilities, therefore, are considered dead, so far as this Congress is concerned.

On Saturday afternoon the House will constructively listen to eulogies upon the late ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia.

In the Senate, to-morrow, Mr. Mills, of Texas is booked for a speech on Cuba. His text will be the resolution introduced a few days ago providing for recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, declaring it to be the duty of the Executive to act in harmony with Congress in recognizing a new State, and appropriating a sum sufficient to pay a diplomatic representative to the republic when the President shall have appointed one.

The extreme position taken by Mr. Mills leads to the belief that his speech may be sensational, and that his criticisms of the attitude of Mr. Olney may be severe.

Mr. Cameron, who is in charge of the Cuban question, has not returned to Washington. There does not appear to be any desire just now to push the resolution reported from the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont has given notice that to-morrow he will address the Senate on his resolution for a Constitutional amendment making the Presidential office a six-year term, and the occupant ineligible for two terms in succession; also, making the terms of members of Congress three years, instead of two.

Early in the week the attempt will be made to secure a vote on the Oklahoma Free Homestead bill, and, when that is out of the way, the Senate's Pacific Railroad Refunding bill may be taken up, unless the House shows such hostility to Pacific Railroad legislation as to make the attempt hopeless.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETICS.

The Two Colleges May Not Meet This Year.

The controversy between Harvard and Yale with respect to the renewal of athletic relations appears to be as far from a settlement as ever. All statements coming from persons who have the best opportunity to be informed on the subject would indicate that for this season, at least, the two colleges will not come together.

It is practically settled that the proposed boat race will not occur, and if it is formally or officially abandoned there will be little chance of settling the contention and reaching an amicable arrangement for contests of other kinds.

Robert J. Cook said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

"While on general principles both sides desire to resume harmonious relations and have their athletic contests as of old, no man can knowingly say what the outcome will be. There is a good deal of ill feeling to begin with, which is constantly being fanned by the writers of sensational reports. Then, there is a wide difference in the athletic systems of the two colleges, which causes much difficulty. In Harvard the Faculty appoints the Athletic Committee, while in Yale the whole matter is in the hands of the undergraduates.

"In the effort to re-establish athletic relations the Yale undergraduates voted affirmatively on the main proposition, and then placed the details of the negotiations in the hands of Walter Camp. Dr. W. A. Brooks was appointed in a similar capacity for Harvard. Several meetings have been held, but they have apparently only served to illustrate the difference of opinion which exists. There has been little progress toward a settlement. It is impossible for Yale to comply with the suggestion which Harvard has made for a race early in June, because it would be against the orders and rules of the Faculty. Yale would be glad to row by the last of June, but that would not suit Harvard, and there the matter hangs."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:50 A. M.—50 Avenue C, Jacob K. Lowinger; damage $100.

11:05 A. M.—342 East Forty-sixth Street, John Trayler; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—312 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Godfrey Miller; damage, $25.

12:25 P. M.—247 East Seventy-seventh Street, Mary Rourke; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—49 Eldridge Street, Morris Bloomerfeld; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—47 Mott Street, Frank Chrisman; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—341 East Forty-fifth Street, Michael Morgenroth; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—317 Broadway, Norfolk and Western Railroad and others; damage, $500.

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness, and constipation.

Don't wait to be reminded—this is the last week of our great clearing sale of remnants.

Suits to order $14.00, Winter and Spring Overcoats, including silk linings, $14.00, coat and vest $10.50, trousers $3.50, irrespective of former prices, which were from $16.00 to $40.00.

Trimmings and workmanship of our standard quality.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

REPORTS SHOW THAT IT HAS HAD A LIVELY YEAR.

Better Showing in the Surplus—What Is Said of the Results in the Field of Sports—Points Made by Members.

The various department reports of the New York Athletic Club have been made, and show that the organization has had a lively year.

According to the Treasurer's report, the outstanding obligations amount to $651,612.44, against assets of $989,543.29, leaving a surplus of $337,930.85, as against a surplus of $325,498.38 on Dec. 31, 1895. To offset the depreciation in value of the furnishings in the different departments, the amount of $5,122.42 was charged to profit and loss, and in addition, $10,854.85 for interest on the first mortgage on the Fifty-ninth Street property and for taxes was written off to profit and loss.

The Board of Governors reported that, "While the most memorable feature of the history of the New York Athletic Club during the year 1896 was the laying of the cornerstone of our new clubhouse, the cause of greatest gratification to your Board of Governors is the knowledge that, despite the financial uncertainties of the past year, which produced such widespread business depression and such serious consequences, especially in club circles, it is able to report an increased membership and an increased surplus. The financial arrangements for the new clubhouse have been completed as far as the committee in charge has been able to complete them.

"The athletic supremacy of the club has been maintained, and, although no international contest could be arranged, the wearers of the 'Winged Foot' carried it well to the fore in every branch of amateur sport."

During the year 29 members had died. There had been 22 members transferred from resident to life membership; 10 life members elected, 225 resident members, 46 non-resident members, and 34 junior members. The total number of members is now 2,574.

There had been several improvements made at Travers Island, and the yacht house and boat house improved.

In the track and field events the club athletes had been most successful. Of the eighteen records allowed during 1896 the New York Athletic Club headed the list with nine to its credit. They were: B. J. Wefers, 75 yards indoors, 00:7 3-5; 78 yards, 00:7 4-5; 100 yards, 00:09 4-5; 109 yards, 00:11; 120 yards, 00:11 4-5; 220 yards, 00:21 4-5; 220 yards around a turn, 00:21 4-5; 300 yards, 00:30 3-5; Richard Sheldon, throwing the discus, 111 feet 8 inches.

The Athletic Committee expended $18,616.73, of which $15,262.41 was for salaries of instructors, trainers, and employes.

The points made by the leading athletes of the club were:

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
1. Ray Dawson	25	16	12	185
2. B. J. Wefers	31	5	1	171
3. C. H. Kilpatrick	19	3	2	106
4. Irwin A. Powell	16	4	..	92
5. H. M. Stivers	11	9	6	88
6. H. S. Lyons	8	4	2	54
7. Geo. E. Ruppert	7	4	1	48
8. M. P. Halpin	2	8	7	41
9. E. B. Bloss	6	2	1	37
10. R. Garrett	5	2	2	33
10. H. K. Bird	4	3	4	33
12. W. S. Hipple	4	3	1	30
13. J. F. Quinlan	4	3	0	29
14. J. F. Cregan	3	3	3	27
14. K. McCrae	4	2	1	27
16. A. B. Dalby	4	1	3	26
17. J. W. Gray	5	0	0	25
18. L. P. Sheldon	3	3	0	24
19. G. W. Orton	4	0	2	22
19. F. A. Wenck	3	2	1	22
21. R. Sheldon	2	3	0	19
21. J. R. Barrett	3	0	4	19
23. S. K. Gerard	1	4	0	17
24. T. R. Fisher	2	2	0	16
24. P. F. Dickey	2	2	0	16
26. P. L. Howard	3	0	0	15
26. R. H. Crawford	3	0	0	15
28. G. Sands	2	1	1	14
28. N. Murray	2	1	1	14
28. G. B. Underhill	1	2	3	14
31. F. P. Garvin	1	2	2	12
32. C. G. Bothner	2	0	2	12
32. S. Chase	1	2	1	12

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Solicitor General Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New Hampshire is at the Manhattan.

—The Rev. W. Lloyd Bevan of Boston and Mme. Otero of Paris are at the Imperial.

—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith of London and Ingolf K. Boyesen of Chicago are at the Albermarle.

—Speaker James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit are at the Murray Hill.

—John H. Thatcher of New Haven, W. H. Ford of Trenton, and C. J. Bates of Providence are at the St. Cloud.

—Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana, and Louis N. Parker of London are at the Clarendon.

—E. M. Stuart of Philadelphia, L. N. Scott of St. Paul, H. E. Handley of Boston, and W. H. Swift of St. Louis are at the Hoffman.

—W. M. McCormick and John F. Daly of Chicago, F. B. Austin of Washington, and C. G. Brown of Syracuse are at the Park Avenue.

—W. H. Conley of Pittsburg, J. R. McGaw of Columbus, O., and John S. Naylor of Wheeling, West Va., are at the Westminster.

—A. F. Downs and N. Balleley of Pittsburg, T. F. Howard and W. J. Sturgis of Buffalo, and Silas Peavy of Boston are at the Savoy.

—W. C. Seddon of Baltimore, H. E. Bradley of Columbus, O.; E. E. Hurlbut of Hartford, and W. H. Griffin of Indianapolis are at the Grand.

—N. B. Scott, member of the Republican National Committee for West Virginia, and Verplanck Colvin of Albany are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Sir Bache Cunard and Lady Cunard, Sir Lionel Hunter, and the Hon. E. Hanbury of England and Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont are at the Holland.

—W. B. Troy of Baltimore, Archibald M. Campbell of Chicago, Lewis J. Keck of Indianapolis, and S. A. Walker of St. Joseph are at the Marlborough.

—E. E. Everett and M. J. Powers of Albany, E. O. Miller of Syracuse, John H. Coffey of Boston, and Warren P. Laird of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—Sir Weetman D. Pearson, Sir John Cass, R. J. Price, M. P., and William Towle of England, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff and Thomas M. King of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Mr.; J. E. Bird, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

—Blass, G. & W.; Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. A. Walker, domestics; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Kuhne, carpets, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Erwin, D. P. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Fahnley & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Fahnley; Hotel Marlborough.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Jackson, cloths, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Griffith, millinery; Grand Hotel.

—Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hecht, furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

—Hengerer, William & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vedder, cloaks; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Albert.

—Jennis, O. B. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. B. Jennis, millinery; Gilsey House.

—Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, upholstery goods and carpets, 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Wilcox, carpets, 53 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; M. Rothenberg, domestics, 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

—McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Howard, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Toles, notions, 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Saks Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Saks, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods, 65 Wooster Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Sturtevant, H. H. & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, domestics and dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

—Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books, 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Mission to Non-Catholics.

The Mission to Non-Catholics, arranged by the Paulist Fathers, opened last night at their Church, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, and will continue through the week, terminating next Sunday night. A lecture will be delivered each evening by one of the Fathers on the subject of Christian unity. Father Elliott was the speaker last night, choosing as his subject, "Catholicity in Protestantism." A large congregation was present.

Valuable Manganese Bed Found.

The steamship Madiana, which arrived yesterday from the Windward Islands, brought news that a valuable bed of manganese had been found on the Island of St. Martin, West Indies. It is of a superior quality, and the bed, extending north and south, is quite extensive. It was said that a syndicate headed by G. H. Bailey of Boston would begin to mine the metal in the Spring.

CHILIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

It Is to be Rehabilitated and Complete Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Olney and the Chilean Minister, Señor Gana, have practically reached a successful conclusion to the long negotiations for a rehabilitation of the Chilean Claims Commission, which ended its existence by limitation nearly two years ago without completing its labors, and it is understood that the commission will assemble in this city next October and consider the remaining cases, of which seventeen are American claims against Chile, and two, including that of the capture and detention of the Itala, are supported by Chile against the United States. These constitute to-day the sole cause for friction between the two countries, which have been notably cordial in the profession of friendship for the past year, and it is believed the settlement will dispose of any animosity which resulted from the Baltimore affair and other incidents which led the Chileans to the verge of war with this country. The present visit of Admiral Beardslee in the flagship Philadelphia to Valparaiso is thought to have contributed considerably to this result.

When the six months' existence of the last commission, of which the then Swiss Minister, Alfred de Claparede, was President, came to an end after having disposed of twenty-five cases, every effort was made by Secretary Gresham to induce Chile to extend its term, but a Cabinet crisis occurring in that country just at that time, it was found impossible to accomplish anything in that direction.

At the instance of this Government, however, negotiations were resumed, and eventually Chile proposed an arrangement for the pro rata settlement of the remaining cases by the payment of such amount of the face of the remaining claims as the aggregate amount awarded by the Commissioners on claims they had already settled bore to the face amount of the claims left over. Chile pointed out that England, France, Spain, and other countries had found this method satisfactory with their claims, but the Administration insisted that every claim had to be examined and settled on its merits by a commission. Chile then suggested a lump compromise, and when this was also rejected that Government offered to agree to another commission, provided it sat at Santiago, as the claimants were mostly Americans, and on condition that the claims of the North and South American Construction Company should be ruled out.

Secretary Olney declined to consent to either of these propositions and sought to have the old commission rehabilitated as far as John Goode, the American member, and Señor Gana, the Chilean member, were concerned, with a new President in place of M. De Claparede, who had gone home, and that the proceedings should continue from the point at which they were interrupted, after twenty-five cases had been adjudicated.

Fortunately, a year ago it was found possible to get rid of the North and South American Construction Company as an impedient, and by a compromise, Señor Gana paying Secretary Olney $150,000 on Jan. 15 last, this was settled permanently. With this out of the way, it is understood that Chile has at last consented to resuscitate as far as possible the old commission and have it complete its work next Fall.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises, 7:24 | Sun sets, 4:58 | Moon rises, 0:54

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 1:19	Gov. Is'd. 2:00	H. Gate. 3:49
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 1:26	Gov. Is'd. 1:47	H. Gate. 3:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 12.		
Spree, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.		
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orl's	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 14.		
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 15.		
Ardanrose, Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown	10:00 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 30.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Easby Abbey, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
Francisco, Hull, Dec. 24.
Imperial Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Montauk, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.
Persia, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Schleswig, West Indies, Jan. 6.
State of California, Glasgow, Dec. 31.
Taormina, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Valencia, Colon, Jan. 4.
Werra, Genoa, Dec. 31.
Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 7.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

Berlin, Antwerp, Jan. 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Siberian, Glasgow, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 31.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
R. P. Mathews, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 9.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

Ciudad Condal, Havana, Jan. 10.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Edam, Amsterdam, Jan. 2.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 30.
Mississippi, London, Jan. 1.
Titania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Rosse, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 24.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 11.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 1.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

Arrived.

SS Ceres, (Nor.,) Hefstaedt, Charleston Jan. 7, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:32 A. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Jan. 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:14 A. M.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Coxon, Maranham Dec. 6, Ceara 14th, Para 29th, and Barbados Jan. 2, with mdse. and one passenger to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados Dec. 24, St. Vincent 27th, St. Lucia 28th, Martinique 29th, Dominica 30th, Antigua 31st, St. Kitts, Jan. 2, St. Croix and St. Thomas 4th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos Dec. 31, St. Jago Jan. 3, and Nassau 5th, with mdse and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demerara Dec. 30, with sugar to L. W. S. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Postlethwaite, Pernambuco Dec. 19, St. Lucia 29th, via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 9, with sugar to order; vessel to Bennett Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS El Rio, Quick, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the

AT WANAMAKER'S

CONCERNING YOUR IMPRESSIONS

How do you feel toward Wanamaker's? The answer to THAT question decides the fate of this business. We, therefore, propose to win your interest by every proper means possible.

There is a constant appeal to your curiosity. Some new point of interest develops daily. Your taste is addressed through many channels. Your convenience is studied. The interests of your pocket-book are considered. Our aim is to make this place so pleasant that you'll want to come every day. People who don't wish to trade are welcome. Selling goods is secondary.

The spirit of our store-keeping is pervasive. The people own the store. They come, they go,—easily at home. It is not the business of our floor managers to demand of any why they are here.

The reply to your morning question as to the Wanamaker News is simply "read on." You'll be paid for the trouble.

When the Christmas Tableaux went off the third floor many sighs followed its disappearance. This morning the same space is brilliant with

THE DAZZLING ASSEMBLY

A collection of white and gold merchandise shown under the brilliant glare of electric light. Laces, Upholstery Goods, Gilt Furniture, Dresses—a study in color and contrast that will interest all visitors.

It is next neighbor to

THE WHITE FAIR

and its central feature is the Muslin Underwear. To bring out such a collection of absolutely new white cotton garments in January is a merchandise movement that New York can hardly understand.

The offering is all that it claims to be. Not a garment in the whole assembly that is shopworn, no yellow streaks to mark folds that have become creases by long residence on the shelves. No deficiency in sizes, but ample supplies for every shape and all dimensions. No scrimping to save goods. No slighting to save labor. Prices that, merit considered, are without equals for cheapness.

Real, not sham cheapness.

May we claim your thought a moment for a few details from assortments that would fill pages of newspaper description?

DRAWERS

At 50c—Of cambric, three styles; deep umbrella ruffle of embroidery; umbrella ruffle of lawn, embroidered edge; trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

At 75c—Of muslin and cambric; some trimmed with lace; others with embroidery.

PETTICOATS

At $1—Of muslin and cambric; full umbrella ruffles, trimmed with insertion of embroidery; some have deep ruffles of embroidery; others, Point de Paris lace and insertion.

CHEMISES

At 40c—Of muslin, square and round necks; some open fronts; trimmed with embroidery.

GOWNS

At 75c—Of muslin and cambric; some trimmed with embroidery; others with Valenciennes or Torchon lace.

At $1—Of muslin and cambric; empire and square necks; trimmed with Valenciennes lace; others with embroidery and ribbon.

They are not the least priced. The general range is as follows:

Gowns, 38c to $10.50
Chemises, 18c to $3.50
Drawers, 15c to $6
Corset Covers, 25c to $3
Petticoats, 40c to $10

Our Paris house takes special interest in elegant and dainty Lingerie. The French goods are in the Muslin Underwear store on the ground floor.

DRESS GOODS

The King is dead. Long live the King. Winter in trade is dying. Spring in trade is living. Lawns, Organdies, Sateens are crowding, and the heavier goods, altho' not a piece of them had been seen in New York two months ago, are marked at prices that make the music for a double quickstep departure.

30 styles of all-wool Boucle Plaids (suitable for fancy waists or children's wear), reduced from 65c to 30c.

Scotch Homespun and Crepe Cheviot, reduced from $1 to 60c.

A very handsome assortment of mixed, bouretted, striped and real Scotch Cheviots, are reduced from $1.25 to 75c.

A large variety of Camel's-Hair cloth, Cheviots, Check Suiting and Boucle Cloth, are reduced from $1.50 to $1.

French, and boucle figured Canvas, Scotch, and fancy camel's-hair cheviot and Sharkskin Covert Cloth, reduced from $2 to $1.25.

Fancy Knickerbocker Cheviots, check and stripe Scotch Cheviots, reduced from $2.25 to $1.50.

Two-toned Zebeline and fancy check Cheviot, reduced from $2.50 to $1.50.

Silk-mixed Covert Cloth, $2.50 to $1.75.

Rotunda.

CURTAINS

And now the Curtain man wants a word with you. His remarks shouldn't be regarded lightly by housewives.

Tapestry Curtains, three new and desirable patterns, a variety of colors, that have been $5.25, $5.50, and $6.00 a pair, are now $4.75; one pattern, six colors, reduced from $12 to $9.50.

Only two pairs of a pattern of these Lace and Silk Curtains. Not enough for us—if sufficient for you, take your choice at a third less than they've been selling for. A big variety to choose from. Not an undesirable Curtain in the lot.

Then there is the embodiment of aristocracy in Lace Curtains—Brussels Point, of course. Nothing prosaic about them—unless it be the price. Twelve patterns are invited to seek places in your windows at once. The invitation? Reduced prices. They're $12.50 to $55 a pair. The prices are an insult to the quality of the Curtains.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MARRED BOOKS

Thousands of them. They were handled in the great rush at Christmas. Thus they are scratched or a little soiled—trifling hurts that don't touch the real value. The prices go down. Our Book store only retains clean and perfect merchandise.

They include History, Biography, Fiction, Religion, with a special and distinct counter for the Juveniles.

All New York knows our Book store, and all New York will respond to this announcement.

Irving's Life of Washington, 3 vols., $1.15.
Bronte Sisters' Novels, 6 vols., $2.25.
Ruskin's Stones of Venice, 3 vols., $1.15.
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., $1.75.
Geo. Eliot, 6 vols., $1.35.
Thackeray, 10 vols., $2.35.
Dickens, 15 vols., $3.15.
Irving's Works, without Life of Washington, 3 vols., $1.50.
Count of Monte Cristo, 4 vols., $1.45.
Bulwer Lytton, 13 vols., $3.
Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., at $3.90.
Shakespeare, 4 vols., $1.25.
Wm. Black, 12 vols., $3.90.
Hood's Poems, 3 vols., 40c set.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., illustrated, 80c set.
Carlyle's History of the French Revolution, 3 vols., illustrated, $1.20 set.
Mrs. Browning's Poems, 3 vols., illustrated, $1.20 set.
Home Encyclopedia, 20 vols., $3.50.
Single volumes of the Mignette Series, beautifully illustrated, 40c each.
Moore's Lalla Rookh.
Tennyson's Maud.
Mrs. Browning's Aurora Leigh.
Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.
Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter.

Ninth street.

CONTINENTAL BICYCLES

We are in the Bicycle race—to sell them. Over 9000 of our Continentals have been sold, and there are no better Bicycles on the road.

Continental takes a front-rank place. There are two or three others as good, but they are sold at $100. The price for the Continental is $50. With others you pay for name; with the Continental you pay for the wheel only—get reputation and trade-mark for nothing. Men's and women's, in black, blue and maroon finish.

Also Continent Bicycles, a grade cheaper than the Continental, at $37.50. We have sold a large number of these to purchasers that have been perfectly satisfied with them—blue, black, green and maroon finish.

Basement.

BOYS' CLOTHING

It's a dreary day that has no news of our Clothing store. The special event of to-day is a collection of 53 Suits for large boys, sizes 14 to 19 years, that are to be sold at SIX DOLLARS a Suit. Their destiny was meant to be half more and double.

Overcoats, same sizes, at $8, $9 and $12 that are curios of economy.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Liliuokalani Sees Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani and party spent this afternoon driving about the city and seeing the sights. The ex-Queen was very much impressed with what she saw. She will make another trip to-morrow, and start for Boston in the afternoon.

DURING C. C. SHAYNE'S VISITS TO EUROPE he purchased large quantities of Imperial Crown Russian Sable, and at prices before they came in demand. He has a large stock of the very best to be found in the world. These furs are becoming scarce. Now is a good time to buy. Manufactured articles are offered at last Fall prices. Owing to the great demand, Russian Sables have advanced in price during the past three months, and the skins will not be sold for any less. Buyers will save large interest on the investment if they purchase now instead of waiting until next season. Everything new, desirable, and reliable in fashionable furs at 124 West 42d St.

THE NEW STYLE SIBERIAN SQUIRREL Lined Circulars $80, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d St.

$10 WILL BUY A SPLENDID PAIR OF Sealskin Gloves. Sealskin Caps and all other furs in proportion. At SHAYNE'S, 124 West 42d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy13-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o10-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d16-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the twenty-first day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches easterly from the easterly line of Second Avenue, at the centre of a party wall between numbers 56 and 58½ East Third Street; and running thence southerly, through the centre of said party wall, forty-four feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third Street, four inches to a fence; thence southerly, and along the fence and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, along the fence, twelve feet and ten and one-half inches to the northeasterly corner of a brick house; thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the easterly side of said house, twenty-two feet and one inch; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, along the rears of lots numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and part of 58½ East Third Street, seventy-five feet to the easterly line of the grounds of a church fronting on Second Avenue; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to a point distant fifty feet southerly from the southerly line of Third Street; thence on a slightly diagonal line across an alley and along a fence, thirteen feet nine inches; thence easterly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, and along a fence twenty-three feet and ten inches to the westerly line of 54 Third Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue along a fence and through the centre of a party wall, forty-nine feet to the southerly line of East Third Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly line, thirty-three feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, as the same premises are now occupied and inclosed, be said several dimensions more or less. And also the free use and right of way of an alley three feet six inches wide, commencing at East Third Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue, and running from said street southerly, parallel with said avenue back to the rear buildings on the premises above mentioned, which said premises are known as numbers 54 and 56 East Third Street; also the lots of ground with the buildings thereon erected in the rear of numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 58½ East Third Street, and the ground and premises used for yard purposes extending to the fence, separating the rear from the front houses numbers 50 and 52 East Third Street. And also all the land and premises lying and immediately in the rear of said 58½ East Third Street, running back to the rear line of said rear houses, being part of the same land and premises devised to Abraham S. Cornwell by Catharine Weeks, by her will dated December 6, 1881.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, January 11th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG and others, plaintiffs, against HELEN B. WISE and others, defendants.—Action No. 2:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the action above entitled, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All the certain undivided one-half part of all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Forty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly and along said easterly side of Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet, thence easterly and parallel with said Forty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet, thence westerly and along said northerly side of Forty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all the certain undivided one-half part of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue distant eighty (80) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, thence easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh Street one hundred (100) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty (20) feet and five (5) inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-seventh Street one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, thence southerly and along said easterly side of Lexington Avenue twenty (20) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1897. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

STEINHARDT & GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 11 Pine Street, New York City. ja7-2aw3wTh&M&ja28

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, New York County.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as general guardian, &c., plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. DE FOREST and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the eleventh day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain parcels of land, situated in the City of New York, and which are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Parcel One—All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which taken together are bounded as follows: Northerly by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southerly by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, westerly by the Tenth Avenue, and easterly by Convent or New Ninth Avenue. Parcel Two—And also all those lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which taken together are bounded as follows: Northerly by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southerly by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, westerly by Convent or New Ninth Avenue, and easterly by the line of land now or late of Jacob Mott. Being the same premises which had been conveyed to the said Paul Feiberbend by three deeds, one from said William H. De Forest and wife, bearing even date with said mortgage, one from Oscar F. Shaw and wife, bearing date June 14, 1887, and one from John C. Shaw and wife, bearing date June 20, 1887, excepting rights to streets and avenues adjoining said lands, which said deeds were delivered simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage was given to secure a part of the purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1896.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New York City. d21-2aw3wM&S&Ja11

EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court of the City and County of New York.—ELIZA DINGELDEIN, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the sixth day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Eighty-fourth Street distant three hundred and forty-three feet eight and one-half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and for part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 6, 1897. D. McLEAN SHAW, Referee.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 11 Pine Street, New York. Ja7-2aw3wTh&M&ja29

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH FINNEY, Plaintiff, against MARY E. B. BYRNE, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated August 24th, 1896, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee named in such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, distant 72 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly, along Twenty-sixth Street, 23 feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch; thence easterly, parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, 23 feet; and thence northerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-2aw3wM&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as trustee under the last will and testament of Andrew McGown, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY P. McGOWN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell by public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the First Avenue, distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred and thirteen feet; thence southerly and parallel with the First Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and thirteen feet, to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said Henry P. McGown by Andrew McGown and wife by deed dated the first day of November, 1863, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 886 of Conveyances, page 417, on the 18th day of November, 1863.

All those fifteen certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on a line which will be the southerly side of a continuation of One Hundred and Eighth Street when legally opened and extended easterly beyond First Avenue, distant one hundred and thirteen feet easterly from the First Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street three hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street three hundred and eighty-eight feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, being fifteen lots, each twenty-five feet in width in front and rear and one hundred feet eleven inches in depth, being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said Henry P. McGown by Andrew McGown by the deed of conveyance last hereinbefore mentioned.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, in the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, and between the First and Second Avenues, and bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Second Avenue thirty-nine (39) feet, to the centre of Harlem Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction through the centre of Harlem Creek three hundred and thirty-six (336) feet, more or less, to a point in the centre line of said Harlem Creek, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the westerly side of the First Avenue, and one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence southerly and on a line parallel with the First Avenue one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain other piece of land, in the block aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the First Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of the First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence westerly, and on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet; thence northerly and on a line parallel with First Avenue forty (40) feet, to the centre line of Harlem Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction, through the centre of Harlem Creek, one hundred and seventy (170) feet, more or less, to a point in the westerly line of First Avenue, distant twelve (12) feet eleven (11) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street; and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue eighty-eight (88) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain other piece of land in said city, bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant four hundred and eighty-eight (488) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, and running thence easterly in a direct line and part of the distance along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet, more or less, to the bulkhead line on Harlem River; thence southerly along said bulkhead line one hundred and one (101) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street and part of the distance along the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet, to a point in said centre line, distant four hundred and eighty-eight (488) feet easterly from First Avenue; and thence northerly and on a line parallel with First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain other piece of land in said city, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant five hundred and thirteen (513) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence easterly in a direct line and part of the distance along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet to the bulkhead line on Harlem River; thence in a northwesterly direction and along said bulkhead line about eighty-one (81) feet; thence in a direct line westerly and on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, to a point eighty (80) feet and eleven (11) inches north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and one hundred (100) feet west of Avenue A; and thence southerly eighty (80) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described will be sold in lots and parcels as directed by the judgment herein.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1897.

BURTON N. HARRISON, Referee.

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

NO. 184 SOUTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JAMES W. KEECHAM et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of South Street, distant one hundred and three feet one inch westerly from the northwest corner of James Slip and South Street; running thence northwardly, parallel or nearly so with James Slip, and along land now or formerly of the estate of Thomas Franklin, deceased, seventy-six feet one inch to land now or late of William F. Baker; thence westwardly along said Baker's land, and parallel or nearly so with South Street, thirty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel or nearly so with James Slip, and along land now or late of E. D. Hunter, seventy-six feet one inch to the north line of South Street; and thence eastwardly along the north line of South Street, thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less; said land lying in Section 1, Block 110, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street. 430-2aw3wW&M&p20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, ANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Holcomb, Senior, William Holcomb, Junior, Edward Holcomb, Margaret McCool, John Rush, Elizabeth or Bessie Marks, Margaret Kane, Daniel Logue, Michael Logue, James Logue, Mary Ann McCool, wife of Michael McCool, John F. Lynch, the people of the State of New York, and also to all creditors generally of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution among the persons entitled thereto of the surplus moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, sold under the judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered on or about the 17th day of August, 1896, in the action in the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, in which John F. Lynch was plaintiff and Michael McCool and others were defendants, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THEO. H. FRIEND, Attorney for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-1aw6mM

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM

QUEDENS, GEORGE H. W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Adolphine Meyer, Anna Bertha Meyer, Julia Hermine Meyer, Wilhelmine Johanna Quedens, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE, sometimes called GEORGE H. W. QUEDENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Jungclaus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN M. STODDARD, Attorney for Proponent, 146 Broadway, New York City. d7-1aw6wM

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SEILEY, MARGARET JAY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John W. Selley, Emma L. J. Gilmore, Helen Jay, commonly called Nellie Jay; Lucy Jay, Lillian Jay, Harry Jay, and all the other heirs at law and next of kin of MARGARET JAY SEILEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Philip Hornsey of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Jay Seiley, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The New Eight Bells—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Great Northwest—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating—Day and evening.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

Gen. BUCKNER gave sensible advice to the National Democrats at their Chicago conference when he urged a thorough organization of the party and a campaign of education to gain the confidence of the people. All this will be useful. But it will not reunite the Democratic Party. That will come by occasion and opportunity. The next political reaction will drive voters away from the Republican Party. They must have somewhere to go. That needed refuge will be supplied by the Democrats. They will forsake the paths of folly and get together on the right road, powerfully attracted by the promise of reinforcements that will join them nowhere else. Every day men repent that they may be saved. That is the natural and familiar form by which beaten parties come again to power.

In the opinion of Gen. BUCKNER, there can be no consolidation so long as the "regular" wing of the party "stands on the Chicago platform and advocates its doctrines." That is true enough. But how many Democrats to-day care anything for that platform? How long will any Democrat cherish its principles? Among the rank and file the ardors of the campaign are not wholly quenched. In the North loyalty to the "regular" organization, in the South and West an abiding delusion about money and the causes of hard times, might still hold the Bryan forces together if leaders were at hand. But the leaders of the silver canvass are no longer militant. They have no more pride of the fight or purpose to continue it than the racked and suffering victim of a spree has to take up debauchery as a business.

Such of these leaders as are Democrats, not ex-Republicans or Populists, will come back to the flag of their old faith naturally enough whenever it is raised in a cause that revives their loyalty and awakens their hope. The Republicans are the Bourbons of to-day. They have neither learned nor forgotten during the past six years. They will sin again and be cudgeled again. They are overmastered already by their inbred propensity to treat power as a feudal barony. They will empty the horn of plenty into the laps of the favored few. The masses will be cheated as usual. In this State the course of high-handed and impudent misdoing upon which they have entered at Albany will disgust all decent men of their own party, and array the immense independent vote against them. The reaction against them will succeed only by operating through a reunited Democracy. The allurement of certain victory and the opportunity to regain the confidence of the people will regenerate the party. The "principles" of the Chicago platform will play about as much part in that regeneration as will the Alien and Sedition act. It will be a Democratic Party. The principles of that party are found in the Indianapolis platform, faithfully codified from the hundred years of precedent and profession that make up the history of Democracy.

Gen. BUCKNER is right. Party harmony cannot be re-established by resolution. It is too soon. Let the animosities die away. Let men have time to discard error and get hold of truth. And let occasion ripen while the party in power misuses its trust. More can be done in a week in the month of October, 1898, than in the entire calendar year 1897.

DOES THE COMMITTEE WANT THE FACTS?

Remarkable assertions and arguments were made by the manufacturers and other persons who asked the Ways and Means Committee, on Saturday, for higher duties on iron and steel products. In spite of the notorious facts that large quantities of pig iron have been exported during the last year to Europe and sold there in open competition with foreign iron, and that the price of steel now in Pittsburg is lower by 25 per cent. than the price of English steel for export, the committee was urged to increase the duty on pig iron. Depressing tales were told about iron furnaces that are idle, and it was asserted that this inactivity was due to the "free-trade tariff."

Why did not the committee inquire as to the condition of those furnaces in 1895, the year in which "the record" for pig iron output in the United States was broken by the enormous product? Why were not these applicants required to explain how that extraordinary expansion took place under the present tariff and a year after the enactment of it, if depression existing now is due to the operation of the same tariff?

The manufacturers of machinery asked for higher duties, the rate having been reduced from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent. by the present law. Why did not the committee turn to the official reports and require the applicants to explain the great excess of the exports of machinery over the imports? Last year the imports were only $2,816,729, while the exports were $21,266,377. Do these figures show that American machinery needs to be protected against the "pauper" machinery of Europe by a duty exceeding 35 per cent., or by any duty whatever?

The manufacturers of tacks asked for an increase of duty. "The present rates," they asserted, "permit the country to be flooded with German tacks, closing many of the factories here and forcing the others to run on half time." This is not true. It is very far from the truth. Has the committee ever heard that the Government publishes reports showing how large the imports and exports are? Why did not some member of the committee turn to the reports and invite the attention of the applicants to the official statement that the value of the "nails, spikes, and tacks" imported in 1896 was only $41,627, and that only $12,301 was the value of the "tacks and brads" included in this total? Do tacks valued at $12,301 constitute a "flood"?

On the other hand, in the same year, there were exported 28,762,187 pounds of "nails, spikes, and tacks," valued at $749,685. What does that mean?

The tin-plate combination asked for an increase of the present duty of 52 per cent. But, in spite of the fact that the price of domestic tin plate is fixed by combination agreement, (concerning which the committee asked no questions,) this price is from 25 to 40 cents per box lower than the price of imported tin plate, even at seaboard points, and the best authority in the trade reports that the domestic industry "now virtually monopolizes the market throughout the United States." Does the combination want a higher duty in order that it may safely increase the price determined by agreement? Why did not the committee inquire about this?

TWO MOST IMPORTANT POINTS.

We do not consider it fair to assume that the Greater New York Commission has any other desire or purpose than to prepare the best possible charter for the government of the enlarged city according to its honest opinion of the requirements of the case, but we do think its Committee on Draft has worked upon a mistaken assumption of the necessity of keeping in view the control of affairs by one political party or the other. Good municipal government can be attained only by a union of citizens who appreciate its importance and desire to secure it, regardless of party differences, and the charter should be so framed as to make it practicable on the supposition that such a union can be brought about. Then it will be much easier to accomplish it. It would be disgraceful to the commission to prepare a scheme of administration that would prove a failure, and it certainly would not be an advantage to the party now dominant in the Legislature to adopt a plan which would invite a political contest for the control of the City Government.

It ought to be possible to secure co-operation between the commission, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies of citizens who are anxious to secure the best results for so perfecting the draft of a charter as to secure the general support of public opinion for its main provisions before it is submitted to the Legislature. At all events, the most earnest efforts should be directed to that end, and they should be concentrated upon the most important points.

The crucial question of all is the constitution of the Municipal Assembly. It is desirable that it should have adequate powers of local legislation, that it should be so constituted as to work effectively without danger of dead-locks and the necessity of compromises and bargains, that citizens of the best character and capacity should be induced to serve in it, and that it should not be subject to party control. With this in view, it should not consist of two chambers of equal powers, it should not be too numerous, its members should not be elected by small districts, least of all by Assembly districts, which are the units for party organization, and the terms should not be short ones expiring simultaneously. Those who desire to secure non-partisan government are substantially agreed upon these points, and if the principle of non-partisanship be conceded, it will not be difficult to devise a plan upon the lines suggested.

The next most important point relates to the powers of the Mayor. We must rely upon the election of a man fit to exercise those powers, and then freedom from partisanship and its consequences in the administrative departments will depend upon his action. His power of appointing and removing the heads of departments should be untrammeled, except that removals should be only for reasons affecting the public interests, and these should be stated; and the termination of the service of heads of departments as well as their subordinates should be only by death, resignation, or removal for cause.

The Mayor's power of appointment should be subject to no legal restriction or requirement relating to politics, and no department should be under a board capable of an equal division of members. The draft under consideration offends against this principle only in the constitution of the Police Department, and correction of that should be insisted upon. The best plan is to make the Police Department single-headed and place the administration of the election laws under an independent board. If the draft of a charter can be corrected in regard to these important points, the opposition to it will mostly disappear.

THE OUTLOOK.

The admirable article from the Chattanooga Tradesman Annual, by WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which we reprinted yesterday, presented at length facts and arguments with which the readers of THE TIMES are not unfamiliar. Immediately after the appearance of the figures for the first eleven months of the year 1896 we published a comparison of the exports and imports of the last five years and pointed out their relation to the trade of previous years. Mr. FORD makes a like comparison and examines in a most interesting and informing manner the bearing of these facts upon the future. He draws two general conclusions which every American of common sense must accept and ought to act upon. One is that in their "great industrial development and a sufficiency of home-raised grain" the United States have the essential conditions of a steadily increasing prosperity such as no other people of the world enjoy. The other is that it "would be unfortunate if the United States were to enter upon an experience of hostile and retaliatory legislation from European countries."

Mr. FORD does not say so, but it is a plain inference from what he does say that it would be both unfortunate and foolish to court such retaliation by our own legislation. Nothing would be more natural than for European nations to put heavy taxes on our exports in return for heavy taxes upon theirs. It would not be wise for them any more than it is wise for us to pursue such a course. But it would inevitably be done. The fact that we send them chiefly food which they ought to take at as low prices as possible will not prevent their taxing our food products and increasing their cost. They are already doing so, and in France and Germany particularly there is a strong movement among the agriculturists to secure still higher taxes. Any increase of taxes on imports into this country would give this movement added strength. This is a stubborn fact which the beggars for higher protective duties ought to be compelled to recognize.

Mr. FORD also points out that the conditions are now distinctly favorable for another accumulation of gold such as followed the heavy excess of trade exports from 1878 to 1881 and made the resumption of specie payments possible. The former accumulation of gold was in great part due, however, to the adoption of the policy of specie resumption, and Mr. FORD says, in one pregnant passage: "It would seem, therefore, that we ought again to have the experience of 1879-81, and again through our exports command large imports of gold. A final determination of our currency difficulties would assure this, just as the final settlement of resumption made a way for larger imports of gold in 1879."

Here, then, is the simple situation: Enormous resources, as varied as they are great; large demand for our products in the markets of the world; a rich supply of the world's money metal (gold) waiting to come to us; immediate and great prosperity on two simple conditions, the repeal of the compulsory circulation of legal-tender notes and abstention from higher tariff rates. If we fail to seize the good so plainly and cheaply offered to us, we shall have only ourselves to blame.

MR. OLCOTT'S POSITION.

The decision of the District Attorney that all the offices within his department except those of the assistants whose relations to him are intimately confidential shall be filled by competitive examination is highly creditable to him. We understand that he has taken this course because his study of the Constitution and its interpretation by the courts, including the Court of Appeals, has convinced him that it is his duty to take it. This is the more honorable in him because the opinion of the Attorney General practically told him that his office was wholly in his own hands.

We wish to make this acknowledgment of the credit due to Mr. OLCOTT the more emphatic because our criticisms of his action previous to his arrival at this conclusion have been severe. To us it seemed the only right conclusion, and we interpreted Mr. OLCOTT's delay in reaching it and his application to the Attorney General in the terms in which it was made as evidence of a desire to evade the conclusion. We may add that most of the selections he has made without resort to competitive examination appear to have been judicious and the indorsement of the appointees to have been unusually strong. It would have been well if Mr. OLCOTT had included one or more appointees not Republicans. That would have shown a clearer understanding of the Constitutional requirement that appointments shall be made for merit and fitness, excluding partisan considerations. It would also have made a precedent that would be valuable if the office should change hands.

Mr. OLCOTT is reported to be about to apply to the Legislature for authority to secure the necessary examinations. We trust that in doing so he will seek to have these conducted by the State Civil Service Commission or the City Commission, and not in his own office. It would be particularly valuable to have an officer who has voluntarily taken the right course recognize that unquestionable impartiality can be had only by examinations not controlled by the appointing officer.

POSTAL REFORM IN THE SENATE.

It was to be expected that a bitter fight would be made against the Loud Postal Reform bill in the Senate, and, unfortunately, that is a field where opposition to reform has a better chance than in the House. Senators are more prone to listen to the persuasion of private interests and less sensitive to sound public opinion, while the rules of the Senate give a minority, however weak its case or bad its motives may be, great power to delay. It would not be strange if the bill were killed for this session, of which only some six weeks remain.

Nevertheless, the bill is so thoroughly sound in its purpose and is so strongly demanded by the condition of the revenues that even the Senate ought to recognize the facts. Practically, the only appeal against the bill comes from those whose business has actually been built on the abuses of the present system. It is a singular argument that these men present. They protest that their profits come out of the taxpayers, and that if these should refuse to pay the cost of transportation, they could not carry on their enterprises. The report of the House committee showed very clearly that the gross expense to the country of fostering these enterprises had been many millions a year—not less than $10,000,000, and probably twice that amount. What would be said of a proposition to vote $10,000,000 a year, or even $1,000,000, as a bounty to advertising sheets and to fiction published serially? Such a bounty would not be thought of. Is it any more rational to vote it now because it has been so long enjoyed?

The plea for the circulation of sound literature below the cost of publication is equally wide of the mark. If the Government is to pay for good reading, it should have the power to decide that the reading is good; otherwise, it will not only fail in its avowed purpose, but will pay for bad reading, which, in fact, it is doing. If we were asked to create a Bureau for the Encouragement of Cheap Good Literature at a cost, say, of $10,000,000 a year, with competent officers as censors, every publisher in the land would lift up his voice and howl in protest. And the protest would be fully warranted. But when it is proposed to withdraw a subsidy from all sorts of printers' and publishers' output, much of which is mere advertising and some of which is very pernicious fiction, we are told that we are interfering with the liberty of the press. We are really only interfering with the liberty of sponging on the taxpayers, which is not an acknowledged right, but a notorious wrong.

The type and characteristics of the old school of New York merchants were preserved with remarkable distinctness in the life of AUGUSTINE SMITH, whose death at the age of seventy-six was announced in yesterday's TIMES. Although he had amassed a fortune and his life had been prolonged to a time when men's ways of living and of doing business in this city had wonderfully changed, he kept, without ostentation, but firmly and faithfully, to the simple old-fashioned customs. He led a tranquil, uneventful, charming life, unaffected by the feverishness that pervades modern business activities and quite indifferent to the luxury and show for which his own and later generations have developed so marked a taste. His friendships were sympathetic and lasting, yet he was a good fighter, and generally made his blows felt by those with whom he was in controversy. He possessed an extraordinary knowledge of the people of New York and delighted in reminiscences of the old days. He was a worthy example of the upright and exact man of affairs, a philosopher in his view of men and their doings, an entertaining companion and a steadfast friend.

If, with present conditions, the country was at the middle instead of at the end of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term of office, it would beyond question enter at once upon a period of remarkable prosperity. Idle money and idle hands would find employment, and fortune would smile upon the land. The uncertainties of the new Administration and the new tariff beget a general want of confidence that checks investment and postpones new enterprises.

Epidemics of scarlet fever may be caused by infection derived from the milk supply. It is well known that many epidemics of typhoid fever have had their origin in cases of the fever on the premises of a dairy farmer or milk dealer, from which the germs of the disease were carried into many families with the milk sold to them, but the instances of widespread infection with the germs of scarlet fever through the agency of the milk supply have not attracted so much attention. There is a long list, however, of scarlet fever epidemics caused in this way, and to this list may now be added a group of cases in East Orange, N. J. Nearly all of the victims in this group are grown persons, and the sanitary officers have obtained what seems to be conclusive proof that the germs were brought to the afflicted families in milk supplied by a man whose son had the fever and was permitted to work in the dairy at a time when, although he was convalescent, the conditions favored the communication of infection. The history of this epidemic shows once more the expediency of subjecting the premises of dairy farmers and milk dealers to sanitary inspection for the protection of consumers.

It is gratifying to learn that the annual statements of fire insurance companies indicate that they have had an unusually prosperous year. There has been such a general complaint for some years before of an unfavorable condition in the business of insuring against losses by fire and of the straits to which many companies were reduced that this comes as an agreeable change. It is attributed in this city mainly to three causes. The vigorous prosecution of persons guilty of arson has caused a decided check upon the profitable business of incendiarism. If that business can be made unprofitable and unsafe, as it ought to be in any civilized community, it will be a gain for more people than are concerned in insurance. In the second place, it is said that the methods of conducting the insurance business itself have been made more careful and systematic by co-operation among the companies. Loose methods and unregulated competition have, in fact, been the most important cause of past difficulties. Finally there has been much improvement in the construction of buildings. This is due to more effective laws and their better administration, as well as a keener appreciation of the economy of safe construction. All these things affecting the business of fire insurance are evidences of progress and enlightenment in the community.

It is plainly intimated from Washington that if the bill for refunding the debt of the Pacific railroads on account of the Government subsidy bonds should pass the House it will be "talked to death" in the Senate. There is nothing surprising in this. The Senate has largely ceased to be a legislative body. To defeat a measure, however important, or to mangle it beyond recognition it is not necessary to have a majority against it, but only a persistent talking minority, determined upon obstruction. If this bill does not become a law, there will be little chance for any other having the same purpose, but if there is to be a foreclosure under the Government lien it will be better to have the property sold for what it will fetch, even though the debt on account of these bonds be wholly wiped out, than to have the Government take possession of it. That would be the beginning of a policy of Government ownership, the end of which no man could forecast.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—London Truth says that since the Liberal Party lost its one leader with a commanding personality—Mr. GLADSTONE, that is—it has surpassed all Conservative precedents in hopeless, helpless imbecility. This somewhat sweeping statement is followed by the prophecy that "until we realize what utter fools we are, we shall remain in the quagmire into which our folly has precipitated us, and deservedly remain there. People are too apt to imagine that a cause which is good must succeed. They might as well believe that a ship which is filled with a good cargo will safely reach its port with a blind idiot at the wheel." There is good reason to believe that if the editor of Truth were an American, the machine element of his party would call him a Mugwump.

—Great preparations are making at Stockholm for the great Northern Exhibition which is to be held there this Summer, and those having the affair in charge promise that it will be one worth a journey from almost any part of the world. There was a Scandinavian exhibition in 1866, but that one was intended chiefly to interest and benefit the people of Norway and Sweden. The present undertaking is on a much larger scale, and the expectation is that it will attract a great crowd of visitors. The literature sent out by the managers dwells especially on the many picturesque features of Stockholm, its historic memories, and its possession of all the necessities and conveniences of modern civilized life. It now has 300,000 inhabitants, and though the Old City retains many reminders of ancient times, in its quaint buildings and narrow streets, the newer quarters are well provided with all the advantages to be found in more pretentious European capitals. Stockholm has, for instance, 14,000 telephones, or one for every twenty citizens, a higher average, it is said, than can be found anywhere else in the world. The town is the Venice of the North, for it is built on seven little islands, and the facilities for getting about, both on land and water, are excellent.

—In most systems for the operation of electric railways, and particularly those employing the overhead trolley, the rails form the return conductor. To preserve the continuity of this return circuit, various devices have been used. The means commonly employed is to connect the adjacent ends of the rails by wires or straps of high conductivity. Cross bonding is also employed, so that in case the bonds at the rail joints are broken, the current will flow transversely from one rail to that opposite, and so on. Where the rails are wholly above the surface of the earth, it is a very simple matter to inspect the bonds and their connections, and thus detect any defects, but in urban lines, where the surface of the road or street covers up all but the top of the rail, it is very expensive to inspect the bonds, as this necessitates the removal of the paving. Letters patent have just been issued to a Baltimore inventor for a device to meet this difficulty. It consists of a car, so constructed that by passing over the rails it will indicate just where there is a faulty bond. As good bonding and faulty bonding show a difference of potential, the same difference will be shown on the recording instrument in the car. A valuable feature of the invention is that the finding of defective bonding is done under the actual conditions of operation, and the defective bonds are pointed out by an apparatus which ejects paint upon the surface of the street near the faulty joint.

—In strangely numerous instances New York has delayed its adoption of new inventions and expedients until long after they have been in successful operation in cities like Boston, Philadelphia, or even Chicago. Philadelphia, for example, has been transmitting large quantities of mail matter through big pneumatic tubes for some time, while New York has as yet only reached the point of ordering the construction of its first line for this purpose. This slowness to action in new directions has, however, its good as well as its bad consequences, for though the public here is often angrily impatient of the delay in adopting recently devised schemes of lighting, transit, or communication, yet it gets everything in the end, and gets it, too, in the most nearly perfect form. Thus, our pneumatic mail tube will probably be so arranged that such an accident as happened in Philadelphia last week will not be duplicated here. A brass carrier full of letters stuck fast somewhere on its journey between the Post Office and the "Bourse." By last accounts it was still there, together with two or three other carriers, and at the end of two days the folks in charge of the line were trying to find where the obstruction was by firing a pistol at the mouth of the tube, noting the difference of time between the report and its echo, and so approximating the distance to the point of difficulty. This method would seem to be more ingenious than satisfactory or accurate, and New York is sure to invent a better one.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. FAHRER, the Archaeological Surveyor of the Northwest Provinces of India, announces that he has discovered what is probably the birthplace of BUDDHA. In Nepal, fifteen miles from Nigliva, and at a place called Mauza Paderiya, he found an erect monolithic pillar, rising about ten feet above the level of surrounding ruins and covered with several pilgrims' records, of which one belongs to about the ninth century. The archaeologist's attention was at once caught by this, and the pillar was unearthed to the depth of another fourteen feet, when a well-preserved inscription of the great Emperor PEYADDASSI, or ASOKA, was found about three feet below the former level of the ruins. In this inscription ASOKA states that, after having been anointed twenty years (about B. C. 239) he came himself to the garden of Lumbini, worshipped, and erected several "stupas" and this column on the very spot where Lord BUDDHA was born in order to commemorate this happy event for future generations. About eighteen miles northwest of this column lie vast ruins of "stupas," monasteries, and palaces covered with forest and stretching in a straight line of about five miles from the village of Amouli to the Banganga River, the circumference being about seven miles. This is the ancient site of Kapilavastu, the capital of SUDDHODANA, BUDDHA's father. The whole place is as dreary and desolate as when seen by FA-HIAN and HIUEN TSIANG in the fourth and sixth centuries A. D. The Nepalese durbar has given permission for a thorough excavation of these ruins, but as the famine is worse in the Nepal Terai than in the adjoining British districts it has been thought best not to collect a great number of workmen on one spot for several months. The excavations will be carried out by sappers and miners next Winter.

—What The Chicago Times-Herald calls "Talmage's Secret" is revealed by that paper in the form of an interview with an unnamed clergyman who says he was at the theological seminary with the now famous gymnast, and was his intimate friend in the days when, a stiff-backed, strait-faced member of the Dutch Reformed Church, he preached conventional sermons to a village congregation on the Northwestern frontier. It was then, according to this authority, that Mr. TALMAGE noticed and reflected upon the fact the show and theatre people had the willing crowds, while the churches had the unwilling few. After a while he wrote to a friend in this city, asking for the address of some one who would be a good trainer for the stage. Having been advised on this point, when the time for his annual vacation came around, he betook himself to New York, and at once put himself under the man's instruction. Some of the advice which the theatrical person is said to have given his clerical pupil is interesting. "You ministers are all wrong from our point of view," he declared. "First, you speak from a little box, high in the air. Abandon that and have a large platform like a stage on which you can walk about as you talk." Then he picked up a Bible, and asked: "Do you believe in this book and that the choice of life and death is here?" Mr. TALMAGE said he did. "Then, why do you read from it and talk of it like this?" and the teacher gave an imitation of average pulpit elocution which his hearer recognized as ludicrously exact. A demonstration of how an actor would read the same passage followed, and the first lesson ended with the pretty epigram: "You ministers express what you believe in such a way that people do not believe you believe it, while we actors express what we do not believe in such a way that people believe we believe it." To folks who can see in Mr. TALMAGE's methods of oratory any resemblance to those of the stage, perhaps this yarn will be regarded as trustworthy.

—Up to a few weeks ago, JOHN STRACHAN was merely a shiftless "poor white," who lived in Mobile, Ala., with no desire for fame and with considerably less than no hope of attaining it. Now he is a prominent resident, perhaps the most prominent, that little city contains, and on account of him the State laws in regard to jury trials are likely to be changed. Mr. STRACHAN leaped out of obscurity into fame in a curiously simple way. He stole a yellow-legged hen and eleven chickens. Others have done as much and remained humble. He was suspected, and the stolen fowls were found in his possession. This, too, is a concatenation of circumstances not without precedent. He was put on trial. A conviction was expected to follow in about half an hour, and would have done so if some rash person had not disturbed the smooth course of justice by asking whether the theft was committed in the daytime or after dark. Instantly the plain little case became big and complex, for, under the Alabama law, Mr. STRACHAN's penalty would be much heavier in the one contingency than in the other. He wouldn't tell the hour of his crime, the hen and chickens couldn't, and there was no witness of the deed. For two days the lawyers struggled with the case, and then it went to the jury. They retired at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 30. From the very beginning, a settlement of the time problem was hopeless, but just for the sake of appearances, they gossiped for an hour in the juryroom, and then announced a disagreement. The Judge sent them back for the night, and next morning another—or the same—disagreement was reported. Again they were told to find a verdict, again they pretended to try, and this process went on for five days and nights. By that time the city was talking of nothing else, and the attention of the whole State had been aroused. On Jan. 4 the jurymen became desperate and drew up a letter to the Judge, in which they told him that not even by confining them for a year could he get a decision; that their wives and children were probably starving to death, and that the law was unjust and unreasonable which subjected honest citizens to what was nothing less than indefinite imprisonment. This plea proved effectual, and the haggard twelve were released. When Mr. STRACHAN's next trial takes place, there will be some difficulty in getting a jury, unless the public demand that has arisen for a limitation of the time a disagreeing jury may be confined should move the Legislature to action.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. Ramsdell of New Hampshire recommended in his inaugural address that Fast Day be abolished as an annual holiday. It has become too much of a sporting day.

* * *

President Carl A. Swensson of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., is a candidate for appointment as Minister to Sweden and Norway under President McKinley's Administration. Former Minister William Widgery Thomas of Maine probably would not hear with regret the announcement of his own selection for a third term.

* * *

A jury box still in use in Portsmouth, N. H., bears an inscription reading "Province of New Hampshire, Portsmouth, May 29th, 1758. Petit jurors for the inferior courts." The box is of pine, and has been in uninterrupted use since the date recorded.

* * *

Oregon expects a very large crop of prunes next season, and many of the growers are preparing to make brandy from them, as the supply of that article has never yet exceeded the demand.

* * *

A new police regulation in Washington prohibits the members of the force from using profane language while on duty or in or near the station houses under penalty of dismissal. Their self-respect, perhaps, will keep them from its use at other times.

* * *

Oliver Comithier was attacked by a big hawk while walking through a field in Coxsackie the other day and it flew at his head three times before he was able to disable it by a blow with a club, which he hastily caught up. Attacks on men are seldom made by these birds.

* * *

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago devoted a day last week to the memory of the late Lyman Trumbull, ex-Senator James R. Doolittle presenting, on behalf of the Chicago Bar Association, a memorial to the court on the life of the eminent jurist and statesman.

* * *

The Boston Pilot, the leading Catholic journal of New England, would be pleased to see Robert T. Lincoln appointed by President McKinley Ambassador to Great Britain.

* * *

Thirty-nine persons, corporations, and trustees pay 13 per cent. of Boston's taxes, their bills being more than $20,000 each. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company leads all, paying $131,236. Only three of the thirty-nine are individuals, they being Joshua M. Sears, who pays $51,857; Arioch Wentworth, whose assessment is $30,486, and Henry Bigelow Williams, $22,720.

* * *

A citizen of Denver, Col., has passed through many exciting experiences with Indians, desperadoes, highwaymen, and gamblers, and shows but one scar, a jagged mark on his forehead, and that he says is from a hurt he received when a boy at a Sunday-school picnic in Springfield, Mass.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Weyler's Batteries.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Spanish General is said to have sent several mare batteries into the Pinar del Rio region. Telegraph batteries?

Confederate Soldiers' Homes.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

There are several soldiers' homes in the South for Confederates. The writer has visited some of them, and found the members as well cared for as are the members of the homes limited to the use of Union veterans.

The Post Office Department.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Post Office Department can be put on a paying basis without working hardship to anybody, and it is the opinion of those who have studied the subject that even better can be done. They say that with proper reform in the postal laws one-cent letter postage would be quite feasible.

An Ideal Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Recent improvements in THE TIMES—journalistic as well as commercial—an opinion of which you invite, have been most pronounced, and must encourage and gratify all who advocate a newspaper free from sensationalism, maliciousness, and impurities.

In cheerfully renewing my subscription at this time, I offer congratulations. THE TIMES has reached again the high plane and standard that marked the Henry J. Raymond régime, and in several features is a better paper than it was then.

It ought to be a part of the reward to its new owner and publisher, staff and contributors, to know THE TIMES is so frequently quoted as an ideal newspaper.

EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.
Milford, Penn., Jan. 7, 1897.

A Paper of Great Worth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is a paper of great worth. It is always welcome in the home, and every day adds to the appreciation of its value as an educator in passing events which are "fit to read."

SUBSCRIBER FROM THE 'FIFTIES.
Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1897.

TAE AULD TIME.

Torquil MacLeod in The Boston Transcript.

O Time! auld Time! bide juist a wee;
Sit doun an' hae a crack.
There's things nane kens but you an' me—
Come, let us ca' them back.
What I've forgotten, bring tae min';
What's misty noo, mak' clear.
Here's tae the days o' auld lang syne!
Here's tae each vanished year!

O Time! auld Time! ye've no' forgot
Yon gray hoose, far awa'?
The bairnies—sic a merrie lot;
Sae hertsome, ane an' a'?
Twa the sea hides, an' twa the sod—
Sweet Madge o' the gowden hair
Sae early laid her doun, thank God!
She'll aye be young an' fair.

O Time! auld Time! fauld yet your wing,
Is't the wind's sough I hear?
Like the sweet sangs we used tae sing,
It fa's upon my ear.
What lays o' love an' Bonnie Jean
Oot owre the heather rang!
(Ye ken what name I used tae mean,
Whatever name I sang.)

O Time! auld Time! ae moment mair;
Let me my relics bring:
Ye min' that rose whaur it grew fair
Abune the Haunted Spring;
Ye ken each gauge, frae youth tae age;
Each treasure lyin' here;
Ye ken wha traced that faded page,
An' blurred it wi' a tear.

O Time! auld Time! ye winna stay?
Then pledge, afore ye flee,
I' the auld gracious pagan way,
Oor unseen guests, wi' me.
I fill the cup, I pour the wine,
Tae them—the deid, the dear.
Here's tae the days o' auld lang syne!
Here's tae each vanished year!

AUSTRIA HAS HER DOUBTS

SHE ANTICIPATES TROUBLE FOR THE DREIBUND.

Her Minister of Foreign Affairs to Confer with Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe on the Subject.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will arrive in Berlin on Jan. 17. The ostensible object of his coming is to take part in a meeting of the members of the German Order of the Red Eagle, of which he wears the decoration of the Grand Cross, but it is known beyond the possibility of doubt that the purpose of his visit is to confer with the Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, upon matters affecting the position of Austria in the Dreibund.

The radical changes in the artillery arm of the German military service which it is the intention of the Government to effect if the assent of the Reichstag to the proposals for that purpose can be obtained will necessitate the pursuit of a similar policy in the army of Austro-Hungary, involving an estimated expenditure of at least 80,000,000 florins. If, as the result of the conference of the Emperor, Count Goluchowski, and Prince Hohenlohe the Kaiser should advise simultaneous reforms in the armies of the powers signatory to the Dreibund, it will be a question as to how far in that direction Austria will be able to assent, while it will be a matter of still greater doubt as to whether Italy will be able to meet the financial demands which the reforms required will entail.

Despite its importance from every point of view, however, the question of new armaments is a matter of minor consideration compared with the crisis in the international relations of the Dreibund powers arising from the policy of Russia in regard to Turkey. Indeed, nobody, even the diplomats themselves, knows what will be the result of the conference of the Ambassadors in Constantinople. Baron de Calice, the Austrian Ambassador to Turkey, who, by reason of his precedence as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, presides at the conference, does not appear to send reports of the proceedings of the meetings to Count Goluchowski which that statesman is justified in regarding as of a comforting character, and it is understood here that the Austrian Government desires a fuller and more explicit understanding with the German Emperor as to what action Germany will take in the event of an outbreak requiring the armed intervention of Austria.

The nomination by the Russian Emperor of M. Shishkin as the successor of Prince Lobanoff in the office of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Count Muravieff as his coadjutor, occupying the position previously filled by M. Shishkin, has greatly darkened the outlook from the Dreibund point of view. Count Muravieff was at one time Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Berlin and is known to be an intense partisan of France and a pronounced Germanophobe. Commenting upon his appointment as the active Russian Foreign Minister, the Volks Zeitung declares that it will drive the wedge which will bring about a dual alliance if such a thing can be accomplished. Germany, the paper adds, will find her present support of the policy of Russia in the East a great mistake, and she by all means ought rather to turn toward England.

The St. Petersburg Novosti declares that the settlement of the difficulties in Turkey cannot imply an extension of the Austrian Empire. "The Balkan peninsula," this inspired journal says, "must be handed over to the Balkan peoples. The questions concerning Asia Minor and Egypt can be settled under a Franco-Russian and British entente and Constantinople made a free port."

In view of these semi-official utterances and the known circumstances it is clear that the Austrian Government fears the further developments of the situation, and is sending Count Goluchowski here to ascertain the exact situation and learn precisely what Austria may rely upon in the event of certain conditions of affairs.

The Sultan has sent Grumbkoff Pasha to Berlin as the bearer of an autograph letter to the Emperor expressing the thanks of the Sultan for the attitude assumed toward him by the Kaiser in preventing encroachments upon his prerogatives.

CHRISTIANS HAVE A FIGHT.

A Battle at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—Official advices received here from Jerusalem show that there has been further trouble among the worshippers at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Roman Catholics were opposed to members of the Orthodox Greek Church entering the church by a certain door on the eve of Jan. 6, the day observed by the Orthodox Church as Christmas. The latter insisted upon their right to enter, and the result was that the two factions became involved in a serious fight, which did not end until the Turkish authorities intervened to restore order. Some of the combatants were badly injured, but it is not known whether anybody was killed.

Princes in the Reichstag Hall.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The youthful imperial Princes visited and in their peculiar way inspected the new Reichstag Building on Tuesday. The youngsters were conducted by Councilor Knark. Their visit was somewhat formal at its beginning, but when the boys reached the spacious lobbies and later entered the hall in which the sittings of the Reichstag are held they ran about like schoolboys at play, as they really were. When they were ushered into the Session Hall and had its uses explained to them, the imperial children expressed their astonishment at its arrangement, which required men of middle and advanced age to sit at desks all in a line like schoolboys, and laughed heartily at the idea. The boys were presented with photographs of the Session Hall and other parts of the building, but paid little attention to Councilor Knark's description of the character and purpose of the great building.

Honored by the Russian Academy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—The Russian Academy of Science has elected Prof. Simon Newcomb, the distinguished astronomer, of Washington, D. C., who is attached to the United States Naval Observatory, an honorary member of that body. Prof. Newcomb's portrait is hung in the observatory at Pulkowa, the Russian Government having, in 1887, ordered that it be painted for the collection of portraits of famous astronomers in the observatory.

The Academy has also conferred the same honor on two distinguished British scientists—Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow, and Lord Rayleigh, scientific adviser to the Corporation of Trinity House.

Waiting for a "Norther" at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 10.—The weather is very bad here to-day and all the indications point to a "norther" setting in. As the port is exposed to the full force of the north winds, and as the holding ground is not good, the vessels that were anchored here have stood out to sea, so as to ride out the coming storm in safety.

Prof. Falb Bedridden in Vienna.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Prof. Rudolph Falb, the celebrated meteorologist of Vienna, is lying bedridden in that city. He has a wife and five children, and the entire family are in a state of extreme destitution. A number of Berlin scientists and savants have started a fund for their relief.

The Thames Overflowing Its Banks.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—There is very high water in the Thames, and at several places between Teddington and Reading the river is out of its banks. The cellars of the houses along the riverside at Windsor are full of water. Further flooding is certain, as the river is rising.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

HAMBURG, Jan. 10.—The weather here is very cold, the mercury registering 16 degrees of frost. So much ice has formed in the harbor that navigation is impeded.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Queen has contributed £500 ($2,500) to the fund that has been started by Mr. George Faudel Phillips, Lord Mayor of London, for the relief of the famine sufferers in India.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The members of the Reichstag who represent the sugar interests do not intend to endanger what they have got by asking for more. They will oppose any reduction in the bounty grants or alteration in the arrangement for 1896-7, and they have a majority of the Reichstag with them.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The export of German raw sugar to the United States has assumed enormous proportions in the past year. From January to November last the totals were 2,397,191 double (or meter) hundredweight, as against 473,154 in 1895, and 675,057 in 1894. The raw sugar exports to England during these periods has largely fallen off.

TO CONCENTRATE TRADE.

Plan to Make the Erie Canal a Trunk Line.

Erastus Wiman, one of the Directors of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, which was incorporated at Albany Saturday, told something of the purpose of the new company in a statement issued yesterday.

"Our object," said Mr. Wiman, "is to revive the commerce of the Erie Canal and by elevating it to the position of a trunk line, possessing the advantages of an all-water route unavailable to any rival port, concentrate trade from the West in New York now leaving it for Newport News and Baltimore on the south and Boston and Montreal on the east. The operations of the new company will at first be confined to package freight moving eastward and numerous classes of commerce moving westward. Out of 10,000,000 barrels of flour shipped eastward in 1895, but 900 barrels reached New York over the canal. This amount can be increased to 900,000 in 1897 by contracts already signed. These contracts are with such concerns as Pillsbury, Washburne-Crosby Company, Consolidated Milling Company, and the Duluth-Superior Mills. To take advantage of these opportunities, the company has ordered seven steamers and thirty-five canal consorts and is arranging for new terminal facilities, the lack of which has done much to depress canal traffic. In Buffalo we have secured free terminals. In this city the matter will come up for decision to-day before the Dock Commissioners. The idea is to procure a thirty-year lease of the canal basin foot of West Fifty-fourth Street and a bulkhead for a storage reservoir for hour at Serman's Inlet out of the Harlem River. The future of the company very much depends upon the decision of the Dock Board to-day."

AUTHOR OF "ROSEMARY" HERE.

Louis F. Parker Arrives to Finish His New Play, "The Mayflower."

Louis F. Parker, the playwright and author of "Rosemary," arrived on the steamship Paris from London yesterday morning. He is the guest of Daniel Frohman, and has with him several new plays, which will probably be produced by Mr. Frohman during this season. One of these, "The Mayflower," will be put on immediately, after Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Constance Fletcher's, "The First Gentleman of Europe," which will have its first performance at the Lyceum next Monday.

"The Mayflower" will be a descriptive piece in three acts, with the scenes laid in Holland, in Plymouth, England, and at Plymouth Rock. It is not yet finished, and Mr. Parker intends to put on the finishing touches during his stay in this city, as he will have a better opportunity to see what is needed and to study the effects on the spot.

Mr. Parker is forty-six years old, and has been a playwright for only eight years. He was formerly a schoolmaster at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, for twenty years, and wrote his first play for an amateur company. It met with great success. Since then he has written ten or twelve plays, some in collaboration with Murray Carson, a rising young English actor. Most of these proved good drawing cards.

Chamber Music at the Aschenbroedel.

The hall of the Aschenbroedel Verein, in East Eighty-sixth Street, was packed yesterday with musicians and music lovers. They were attracted by the second for the present season of the concerts of chamber music arranged and directed by Mr. Sam Franko, and bearing witness to his musical zeal, taste, and scholarship, as well as to his own skill, for he appeared as violinist in both the instrumental numbers. The first of these was a novelty, a trio by Mr. Lorenz, the conductor of the Liederkranz, in which the composer took the piano part. The work is interesting and really musical, especially successful in the first and last movements. It follows the classical models, and in spite of an occasional touch of modernity, sounds upon the whole almost old-fashioned, but it is none the worse chamber music for that, since by old-fashioned we by no means mean antiquated. The other number, Saint-Saëns's septet, was almost a novelty, although Mr. Franko was given it once before at these concerts. The combination of piano, cornet, and a string quintet is so bizarre as to foretell a composition out of the common, which this eminently is, and very impressive and memorable in spite of its bizarrerie. It was played with great spirit and vigor, the performance of the cornet player, Mr. Wasshausen, and Mr. Paolo Gallico, the pianist, who have the most conspicuous parts, being especially notable.

Between the instrumental numbers Miss Lilian Carlsmith, contralto, sang songs in German, English, and French, and responded to a hearty encore with a fantastic German song. She has a powerful, rich, and agreeable voice, which has been well cultivated, and she sings with much dramatic force and expressiveness.

Saw Herrmann's Nephew Perform.

A large gathering composed principally of "professionals" filled Hoyt's Theatre last night to see Leon Herrmann, nephew of Alexander Herrmann, do some sleight-of-hand work. He was introduced by Mrs. Adelaide Herrmann. He made a few remarks, half English and half French, announcing that he would show a few experiments which were new to this country, and which he hoped would prove him worthy of being his uncle's successor. His tricks were mystifying, and he performed them with grace and agility. His best was the transfer of four silver dollars which he held in his hand to the ends of four narrow ribbons suspended on a wand in the hands of his assistant, without apparently touching the ribbons or the wand. After the experiments he gave an amusing exhibition of shadowgraphs.

Otero Is Back Again.

Mlle. Otero, the Spanish dancer, arrived last night at 8 o'clock on the steamer La Champagne from Havre. She appears tomorrow night at Koster & Bial's, and her répertoire includes a unmber of new songs and dances, which, she says, have been very favorably commented upon in the cities visited on her last European tour. She comes here direct from the Folies Bergères, in Paris, and will stay in this country some time. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES she had not yet recovered from the fatigue caused by her rough passage, but was in good spirits, and said that she was very glad to come back to this country once more, although she had been treated well on the other side.

WORKING HARD FOR PLATT

TRYING TO SECURE A UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR HIM.

Attempt Being Made by His Friends to Get the Support of Every Republican Legislator in the Senatorial Election.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Republican machine leaders are making a struggle to secure the support of every one of their vast majority in the two houses for ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt for the next United States Senator. With an overwhelming majority of the 150 "regulars" pledged to Mr. Platt, there is an evident attempt to make the vote for him unanimous.

The few Assemblymen who have not declared themselves for Mr. Platt are being subjected to pressure in a variety of ways. Places on committees and bits of patronage in the way of clerkships and deputyships come in quite handy in this operation.

One of the latest of the Republicans to declare himself for Mr. Platt was Senator Ford of New York City. His declaration that he would vote for Mr. Platt, published a few days ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES, weakened the Choate forces, for Mr. Ford had been counted as one who certainly would support Mr. Choate. Since Mr. Ford has declared for Mr. Platt, it is said his standing as a machine man is as good as that of any other member of the Senate.

He may be the additional member of the Senate Committee on Cities if that committee is enlarged, as has been proposed.

There are five Republicans who now are reckoned as Choate men—Senators Pavey and Brush and Assemblymen Laimbeer, Robbins, and Sanger. Some of these have not declared for whom they will vote. Mr. Hill of Erie is classified as doubtful.

If Mr. Platt finally decides to go to the Senate, he will go as the choice of a larger number of legislators than any man who has been sent to the Senate from this State, though the vote will not be unanimous in the caucus next Thursday, because there will be scattering votes for Mr. Choate.

The fact that the caucus of Republicans is to be held nearly a week before the first ballot in the Legislature is to be taken, has caused some persons to ask "if Mr. Platt really intends to take it." These persons half expect Mr. Platt to repeat the programme of Saratoga last Summer, when he coquetted with the gubernatorial nomination until the last moment, and then refused it. To those who suspect that Mr. Platt is playing a game, the early date of the caucus is significant.

The days between the caucus and the first ballot, which must come Jan. 19, would give time to caucus again if Mr. Platt, having almost a unanimous caucus support, should decline to be the candidate.

This feeling that Mr. Platt is "only fooling" is not shared by many legislators. Most of the legislators think there is no doubt that Mr. Platt will go to the Senate. It is simply the fact that he has not declared himself that causes doubt as to what his course will be.

"If the vote of the great Republican majority should be unanimous for Mr. Platt," said one of his supporters to-day, "it would be a certificate of character that could not fail to impress Major McKinley. It may be for this that every effort is being made to bring the few doubtful members to his support."

THE HOP GROWERS' BILL.

Propose to Better Their Market by Bettering the Quality of Beer.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The legislators who hail from the "hop country," particularly the Counties of Oneida, Otsego, Schoharie, Chenango, Madison, Onondaga, and Cortland, wish to secure legislation which they believe would result in a better quality of beer in this State. The hop growers are interested in extending the home market for their product, and they have taken the initiative.

The legislators believe a law which would be satisfactory to the hop growers would meet with no serious objection from the brewers, although the latter have not been heard from.

Some of the leading hop growers of Oneida and adjoining counties recently have been in this city and placed their case in the hands of their representatives. Assemblyman William Cary Sanger and Senator Coggeshall were urged to prepare a bill, and both were favorable to the idea.

It is their intention to prepare a measure which, first, will fix a standard for beer which is manufactured in this State, and then provide for a system of inspection to keep the brew up to the required quality. This inspection would be put into the hands of the State Board of Health.

The bill as now contemplated will provide that all beer which is not up to standard shall be so designated by the brewers before they market it. Some of the legislators interested have been securing opinions as to the feasibility of such provisions. They have consulted physicians and brewers, and, while the specific information they have received is not yet made public, they say that some of the best-known physicians of the large cities are in favor of a measure such as is contemplated.

Opinions from the brewers are said to differ.

Plans of Steel Billet Makers.

The three members of the special committee appointed at the recent meeting of steel billet manufacturers in this city are said to have formulated a plan for the settlement of existing difficulties, which includes shutting down several of the mills, and thereby curtail production. The committee, which is composed of Messrs. Oliver, Leishman, and Reis, held sessions in this city and in Pittsburg last week. Their suggestion to close some of the works will meet with opposition from certain quarters, but the advocates of the plan believe that the opposition can be overcome without difficulty. There is a temporary suspension in the domestic demand for steel, but the trade has been interested the past few days in the closing of the contracts for the plates for two Japanese cruisers. One of the contracts went to Bethlehem, and the other to Pittsburg. The prices were a trifle lower than the market.

Mr. Bryant Denies a Rumor.

The rumor that Fire Commissioner William C. Bryant was to be the next Chairman of the Republican General Committee has been effectively disposed of by Mr. Bryant himself. He declared yesterday that he believed that there was nothing in the talk of his election. It would, he said, be absurd for him to refuse the office before it was tendered to him, and he believed office holders should not accept political positions. "I believe," he continued, "that nobody has any intention of offering me this position, but even if they had, I would refuse to accept it under any circumstances."

The Pequod Club Ball To-night.

The Pequod Club hopes to depopulate most of the Tammany Hall districts to-night, as it expects most of the braves to attend its initial ball at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. Most of the Tammany chiefs, excepting Mr. Purroy, will be there. Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan will occupy a proscenium box, while the other boxes will accommodate many of the Tammany district leaders. It is said $2,500 is to be spent on the reception room to entertain the braves.

Mme. Melba to Sing Saturday.

Owing to the continued illness of Mme. Melba, she will not be able to sing with the Damrosch Opera Company in Washington Thursday night. Mme. Melba will not be able to sing again until Saturday night, when she will be heard for the last time in Saturday night opera at the Metropolitan Opera House as Juliette in "Romeo et Juliette."

HEBREW INSTITUTE MEETS.

Work of Technical School as Shown by Reports.

At the annual meeting of the patrons and members of the Hebrew Technical Institute in the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, the reports of the past year's work were read and disclosed some interesting facts to friends of the institute.

President Hoffman reported that Mrs. Esther Hermann had given $1,000 to endow an annual prize for the best political essay. The receipts for the year were $70,231, the disbursements $62,222.77. The receipts for the luncheon fund were $1,209.33, and the expenses $1,008.

There are now 900 members and 272 patrons of the institute. The annual dues of the former are $10 each, and of the latter $25 each. A provident savings bank has been established for the benefit of the students who win prizes. Eleven boys from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum were in the institute during the past year.

The report of the Principal, Edgar S. Barney, showed that the school was in session 214 days during the past year. At the last commencement, June 18, 33 students were graduated, of whom all have had situations, and only two are now unemployed. Some of these have secured their own positions. Flattering letters have been received by the Principal from firms employing graduates, and complaints are rarely heard.

During the thirteen years of its existence the school has graduated 239 students, of whom 234 are living. Most of these are now profitably employed. Of those heard from 75 per cent. are in some mechanical occupation.

During the past Summer 170 applicants for admission were received and examined, the subjects being English, arithmetic, geography, United States history, and drawing. Thirty-eight applicants were rejected, 18 did not appear for admission after they had been examined, and 114 were admitted.

The present enrollment is 190, and the average daily attendance for the year 174. The percentage of absentees was 4. The average age of pupils admitted is thirteen years. Sixty-four per cent. of pupils live in the down-town districts south of Stuyvesant Street, 32 per cent. live north of Twenty-third Street, three pupils live in Brooklyn, and four in Newark. As to the nationality of the pupils, 46 per cent. were born in America, 22 per cent. in Russia, 13 per cent. in Austria, 4 per cent. in Hungary, 10 per cent. in Germany, 2 per cent. in Roumania and England each, and 1 per cent. in Poland. Only 34 per cent. of the parents of the pupils speak English at home.

The patronage of the library and reading room has been very satisfactory.

The institute vacated its old building in Stuyvesant Street last May and moved to its temporary quarters in Lafayette Place. The new building in Stuyvesant Street was occupied Dec. 28. The new building cost $88,000.

The Directors elected to serve three years are Julius Bien, Julius Goldschmidt, Miss Miriam Fisher, George Heyman, Abraham Steinam, and Charles Strauss.

ROBBED THE CHURCH PLATE.

A Young Man of Brooklyn Confesses to Stealing Collections.

William Lavin, an usher in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, at Summit and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning, just after 10 o'clock mass, by Detective Mooney and Patrolman Roberts, for stealing $2 in marked bills from the collection plate, which he had a few minutes before collected.

Lavin is an electrical engineer. He is the son of Edward Lavin, a wealthy real estate dealer, who lives at 86 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn. He is twenty-two years old, has been an active worker in the church for several years, and had always been thought to be a young man of exemplary habits and of strict honesty.

For the past two months, Father Killahy, pastor of the church, had noticed that the collections were smaller than usual. He finally consulted Capt. Bedell of the Third Precinct, with the result that Mooney and Roberts were detailed to attend services until the thief was caught. Yesterday they placed marked bills in the collection plate. After services they followed Lavin into the vestry, and reached the room just in time to see him make a suspicious movement toward his waistcoat pocket. They immediately arrested him, and found the marked bills in his possession. When Lavin was confronted by Father Killahy he broke down and confessed, and pleaded for mercy.

"I don't know why I did it," he cried. "I had plenty of money and a good home. Won't you let me go, Father, this time?"

"I will not," was the reply. "Such an act as that needs the strongest condemnation, and a young man who will so demean himself needs to be made an example of. I should not be doing my duty if I passed over this offense in silence."

Lavin was taken to the station, but a few hours later a friend of the family appeared and bailed him out in the sum of $500. Lavin's family was greatly shocked when it heard of his arrest, and refused at first to believe such a thing possible. His three sisters, who sing in the church choir, were nearly prostrated.

No Five-Day Rule for Printers.

Typographical Union No. 6 had a lively special meeting at Clarendon Hall yesterday. At a previous meeting on Jan. 3 comparatively few daily newspaper printers were present, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that daily newspaper printers should work only five days in the week during the next eight weeks, so as to give unemployed men an opportunity to earn money. During the past week President Donnelly decided that such a rule was inoperative, because it virtually changed the scale of prices. An appeal was made from his decision by those who had run through the resolution, and a special meeting was called to settle the matter. The daily newspaper printers turned out in great force to yesterday's meeting, and by a heavy vote sustained the President's ruling. This was only done after a heated discussion, during which there were several disorderly scenes.

Sighted a Wreck.

The French Line steamship La Champagne arrived at her dock last evening. She made a remarkably good trip from Havre despite adverse wind and sea. Capt. Poirot reported passing the spars of what was evidently a sunken schooner, before reported, standing about thirty feet out of the water. The wreck was lying about 36 yards west of Nantucket Shoals Lightship. Among the passengers on La Champagne were Mme. Otero, Vicomte P. de Tardy de Montravel, and A. E. Vanderpool.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Charles A. Peabody of 50 West Twenty-first Street will receive informally Wednesdays in February, assisted by her niece, Miss Dorothea M. Wetmore.

—The new social music club, organized by a number of young people, will hold its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay of 37 West Forty-sixth Street on the evening of Jan. 16. Some of those interested in the club are Miss Caroline Goodridge, Miss Cornelia R. Robb, Miss Edith Speyer, and the Misses Barclay.

—Miss Annie Louise White gave a monologue, entitled "Flirts and Matrons," before a large and fashionable audience at Sherry's Saturday evening, she was ably assisted by the Park sisters, Comet Quartet, and Miss Anna Park, zither soloist. Among those present were Mrs. Edwin Garsia, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. W. C. Andrews, Miss Leary, Mrs. G. C. St. John, Mrs. George Hoguet, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Mrs. Anthony Hoguet, Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mrs. Sophia Curtis, Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Judge and Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. Francis Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Vanderbilt De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Philbrick, Mrs. J. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Allen Sidell, Mr. and Mrs. George Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Meyrowitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Henri Gargan.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

IT WILL BE CAST BY THE ELECTORS IN EACH STATE TO-DAY.

A Delay in Sending the Certificates to Washington from New York Caused by Failure to Notify Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Presidential Electors of this State will meet to-morrow, under the requirement of a Federal law of Feb. 3, 1887, and cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate last week authorized the use of the chamber in which it sits for the purpose.

It was only by quick work that the law governing the casting of Electoral votes was complied with this year. Under the act which fixes the date for the meeting of the Electors, it becomes the duty of the Governor of each State to certify to the Secretary of State of the United States the names of the Electors from the respective Commonwealths, "as soon as practicable" after it is known which set of Electors is chosen. For some reason, Gov. Morton did not do this, possibly from a desire to let Gov. Black, who had been chosen at the same time the Electors were chosen, perform that function.

At any rate, Gov. Morton simply left a copy of the law prescribing the Governor's duties in the matter in a bundle of papers, neatly tied up and labeled, "For Gov. Black."

Gov. Black had many things on his mind the first few days he was in the Executive chair, and did not examine these papers until he received this "hurry call" from Secretary of State Olney:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 6, 1897.

His Excellency the Governor of New York:

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to my communication of Oct. 10, 1896, accompanied by a copy of the act of Congress of Feb. 3, 1887, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, another copy of which is herewith inclosed for your accommodation, and to request that the certificate required by Section 3 of that act be sent to me under the seal of the State and your sign manual, in quadruplicate original, at the earliest practicable and convenient moment.

You will observe that Section 1 of the act mentioned requires that the Electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment—in this instance on the 11th inst. It is deemed fitting that the returns which I am charged to transmit by certified copy to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to publish, be delivered at their respective destinations on or before that date, or as soon thereafter as possible. In order that I may promptly perform my duty in the premises, four copies of the certificate, under seal and signature, are desirable.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD OLNEY.

This came to the Executive Chamber in Friday morning's mail, and the formality was attended to in time to mail the certificates so that they should have reached Mr. Olney, in Washington, Saturday.

NEBRASKA'S ELECTORAL VOTES

Reported that Sewall Will Get Two and Watson Six.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—Nebraska's eight Presidential Electors, elected on the Bryan and Sewall-Watson fusion ticket, met yesterday at the State Capitol, and organized by electing a Chairman and Secretary.

The formal vote of the Electors for President and Vice President will be cast tomorrow.

It is reported that the Electors, instead of being four and four for Watson and Sewall, as agreed upon, are six for Watson and two for Sewall.

BARBERS WANT REFORMS.

Tonsorial Schools and Italian Shops Their Grievances.

Delegates from the barbers' unions of this city and Brooklyn started for Syracuse yesterday, where a special convention of the journeymen barbers of this State will be held to-day.

The barbers of this city want to have a law passed to license barbers, and make them pass an examination before a State Board of Examiners in shaving and hair cutting. They also want to have all schools for barbers abolished. There is a barbers' college in this city that has been turning out large numbers of barbers. People are shaved free at the schools, and the scholars practice upon the faces and heads of these free customers. This, the union barbers say, is wrong, and they maintain that an apprentice should serve three years in a barber's shop before receiving a diploma as a tonsorial artist.

The union barbers further complain that the Italian barbers have ruined the business by reducing the price of a shave to 5 cents. In some places in the Bowery a man can get a shave for 5 cents and have his boots blacked in the bargain. Two or three Italian barbers charge only 3 cents for a shave.

The Italian barbers, it is said, have adopted a secret trade mark, which they make on each customer's head or face. A small tuft of hair is cut shorter on the back of the head, and another secret mark is made on the face, and thus an Italian barber can tell whether the man he is attending to has been previously handled by an Italian or not.

Death of Joshua M. Whitcomb.

Joshua M. Whitcomb, aged seventy-six years, a retired merchant, died last Friday at his residence, 200 West Fifty-sixth Street. He had been well up to within a few days, and apoplexy was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Whitcomb was born at Templeton, Mass., and spent his early years in Amherst, where he conducted a dry goods store for a few years. Desiring a larger field, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, and was connected with the mercantile house of Howard & Whitcomb for eighteen years. The firm was the most prominent in the city in those days. Mr. Whitcomb sold out and removed to New York City in 1866. Here he established a wholesale leather business, which he conducted for nearly a quarter of a century. He retired with a fortune. His wife and one daughter survive him.

The funeral services will occur to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence. Mr. Whitcomb was a member of the Broadway Tabernacle.

Accused of Embezzlement.

FORT SCOTT., Kan. Jan. 10.—Judge John M. McDonald, a prominent attorney of this city and a leading Kansas Populist, being an ex-member of the Board of Pardons under Gov. Llewellyn, is charged by his partners, Judges McCleverty and Hill, with embezzling $7,000 or $8,000 belonging to the firm and poor clients in Crawford County. This money he is said to have secured from the Pittsburg Coal and Mining Company as a compromise for a number of damage suits brought by the survivors of the twenty-nine miners who lost their lives in the mine explosion at Frontenac, Kan., in 1888.

A $200,000 Fire in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—Fire this morning destroyed the packing house of the Anchor Flour Mill, owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company. The loss is $200,000, fully insured.

ARREST OF THE RAWSONS.

A New Jersey Officer Apprehends the Twins and an Associate.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 10.—Justice William B. Smith's office in this place was crowded last night with citizens who were anxious to get a glimpse of the noted Rawson twins, Albert and Alpheus, who were arrested by Constable Charles Duryea charged with crimes enough to send them to State prison for more than twenty years.

The Rawson twins and Demorest Zabriskie, a young man about their age, who was arrested with them as an accomplice, were arraigned for a hearing before Justice Smith. He committed them to the County Jail at Hackensack for a further hearing next Wednesday.

The principal charge against them is felonious assault on Charles G. Beckloft, the station agent at Ridgewood, and Peter Cisco, the colored baggagemaster. The two men were busy in the office one evening about a year ago, when a masked face appeared at the window, and a rifle was pointed toward them. They were told to hand over the cash. They failed to respond, and the gun was discharged at them. Both were wounded, but not fatally.

While this was going on inside, another desperado was flourishing a pistol in the faces of people outside. The would-be robbers fled to the woods, and the citizens of the place were so greatly astonished that they failed to give chase until it was too late.

It was afterward learned that the railroad office at Undercliffe had been robbed by the same parties. Subsequently the two robbers appeared at the stations in Woodcliffe, Montvale, Pearl River, Park Ridge, and Hillsdale. They robbed the station at Montvale and carried off a small safe and an overcoat. At Pearl River, Park Ridge, and Hillsdale they pried out the cornerstones of the Methodist and Episcopal Churches, and, after taking what money they could find, burned the papers. A number of houses in the villages were entered.

It is alleged the stolen property was taken to New York by one of their accomplices. His actions were watched by officers in the village, and the crimes were fixed on the Rawson boys. The brothers have been in New York for several months, but returned home a few days ago. The boys are grandsons of Laura Keene, the famous actress.

Constables to-day found a lot of burglars' tools in the Rawson residence, including jimmies, bits, files, cold chisels, and extension wrenches.

Later in the day Justice Smith issued a warrant for the arrest of Robert L. Rawson, the artist, father of the twins, charging him with having "in his possession machinery, tools, and implements designed for the cutting, forcing, and breaking into buildings, rooms and vaults, safes, or other depositories for the purpose and in order to steal therefrom money and other valuables."

Just what ground the Justice had for issuing this warrant is not made public. The goods were found in the artist's house, but so far as those outside of the officials know, Mr. Rawson did not know they were there.

The twins take their arrest coolly. They appeared to be enjoying themselves in jail, and it is expected within a day or two they will begin to play jokes on the other prisoners. Both boys in a few years will become wealthy, as their mother left them an estate and many relics and jewelry belonging to her mother, Laura Keene.

FOR AN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE.

Plan of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has decided to establish an Industrial House on the plan of the University Settlement.

It has leased the building at 413 West Forty-sixth Street, and also a building in the rear of that number. The main building will be called the Hartley House, to perpetuate the name of Robert M. Hartley, who was the first General Agent of the society.

At the Hartley House there will be a resident head, an associated resident, an instructress in home keeping, and a trained nurse. There will be a floor set aside for a hall, in which entertainments will be given for the poor, and it will be rented for club meetings of workingmen. In the basement there will be a branch office of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau for the free use of the unemployed.

There will also be a systematic collection of cast-off clothing, which will be cleaned and made over, and then given to the poor. In the industrial building employment will be given to women to mend and clean clothes, and lessons given in sewing, making over, and mending.

Contributions to the Hartley House should be sent to Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street. It is expected that $10,000 will be needed for the first year.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

A Meeting to be Held Thursday in Brooklyn.

An event of much interest to all library people is the joint meeting of the New York Library Association and New York Library Club with the Brooklyn Library Association, at the Brooklyn Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Thursday, Jan. 14. President J. N. Larned of the New York Library Association will make the opening address in the morning. W. R. Eastman of Albany will tell of library progress in the State and Richard Jones will discuss literature clubs. A general discussion upon "What Should Librarians Read?" will be taken part in by G. H. Baker, W. A. Bardwell, A. E. Bostwick, and Wilbur Eames. The annual meeting of the New York Association will follow. There will be another session at 2:30, followed by a public meeting at 8 P. M., at the Academy of Music, in the interest of a free public library for Brooklyn. Addresses will then be made by Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Melvil Dewey, and others.

Bank Cashier Shoots Himself.

LEBANON, Penn., Jan. 10.—James M. Gossler, cashier of the Lebanon National Bank, the largest banking institution in this county, having determined on suicide, shot himself to-day. He is still living, but cannot recover. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Mr. Gossler was about fifty-four years old and has a wife and two children. He has borne an unblemished reputation, and his accounts at the bank are entirely correct.

Death of James J. Hart.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 10.—James J. Hart, for many years Sergeant of the Guard at Clinton Prison, died last evening. Mr. Hart was well known throughout the State, having held prominent official positions at Albany.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Mrs. W. E. Baker of this city committed suicide this morning, cutting her throat. It is thought she was temporarily insane. She was forty years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—King Oyang, for twelve years Chinese Vice Consul here, has resigned. His reason is that the salary is not sufficient to support himself and family with becoming dignity.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 10.—Masked bandits robbed Dr. Partridge at his store, twenty miles east of here. They got $1,000 and then set fire to the store, burning up goods valued at $6,000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 10.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to prepare to make important alterations in Gunboat No. 12, recently constructed at Bath, Me. The craft is to be changed into a practice vessel. The change will necessitate the expenditure of about $10,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 10.—Charles Duffel, aged six years, was killed by falling rock and earth on Locust Street to-night, and four young companions were injured. The boys built a fire under a cliff and were playing about it when a huge mass of earth loosened and fell upon them.

Exports of Paper.

There were exported from the Port of New York within the week ended Jan. 9 3,241 packages and 7 cases of paper, the aggregate value of which was $17,938. This is regarded in the paper trade as a very fair beginning of the year's export business. Nearly one-half of the paper exported last week went to London; exports valued at $2,816 were consigned to Central American ports. Havana took nearly $2,500 worth. Other lots were destined as follows: Brazilian ports, $420; Southampton, $700; Sydney, $372; Kingston, $303; Colon, $438; Paraguay, $107, and Valparaiso, $136. The imports of paper and paper stock for the same week included 395 cases and 7 bales of paper, 478 casks of bleaching powder, 75 drums caustic soda, 14 casks, 214 tierces, and 2,700 bags of soda ash.

DIED.

AMMON.—Minnie J., wife of Col. John H. Ammon, on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, in the 45th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 112 West 88th St., on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—At Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 8, 1897, Philip Timlow, only son of the late Rev. James C. and A. Louise Coleman, in the 25th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. A. S. Mills, 821 Washington St., Hoboken, on Monday, Jan. 11, at half-past three o'clock P. M.
Interment at Amity, N. Y.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

American Surety Stock.
Equitable Gas Stock.
Standard Gas Pfd. Stock.
New York Air Brake Stock.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Pfd. Stock
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

At 12:30 P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, JAN. 12,

(By order of Amelia Gorman, executrix of the estate of John J. Gorman, deceased.)
10 shs. of the capital stock of the Rynd Farm Oil Co.
10 shs. of the capital stock of the Buchanan Oil Co.
25 shs. of the Hecla Powder Co., New York.
1 share of the capital stock of the Rider and Drivers' Publishing Co., New Jersey.
200 shs. of the Santa Fé Copper Co., New Mexico.
10 shs. of the Edson Manufacturing Co., New York.
3,000 shs. of the United Mining & Investment Co. of North & South America, New Jersey.
All the right, title, and interest of John J. Gorman, deceased, and the executrix of his estate in seventy shares of the last above-mentioned stock, issued to Fred'k R. Wyckoff and by him indorsed in blank.
All the right, title, and interest of John J. Gorman, deceased, and the executrix of his estate in two hundred shares of the last above-mentioned stocks, issued to E. R. McLaughlin and by him indorsed in blank.
240 shs. of Mount Hope Cemetery, New York.
1,035 shs. Imperial Pine Product Co. of West Va.
24 $1,000 bonds, numbered 61-84 inclusive, of the Imperial Pine Product Co., West Va.
10 bonds, 96-105 inclusive, do. do.
All the right, title, and interest of the estate of John J. Gorman in and to five $1,000 bonds (as above) 41-45 inclusive, (hypd.)
All the right, title, and interest of the estate of John J. Gorman in and to 15 $1,000 bonds as above, 46-60 inclusive, (hypd.)
16 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bond, $500, Bellaire St. Railway Co. (Ohio.)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Office 111 Broadway, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If this week in any way duplicates the transactions of last week, Wall Street will have to confine its current interest to about half a dozen stocks. More than that number of shares last week changed quotations, but few more were in any sense even fairly active.

Sugar Trust will, of course, be conspicuous The manipulators of that dynamite "security" are breakers of all records for industry. The time seems to be ripe for circulating tales of a settlement of the war between the Trust and Messrs. Arbuckle. It isn't at all necessary that these stories shall be true. Can they be utilized in stock market manipulation? That's the current Wall Street test.

And, incidentally, such pleasing reports agree with what sensible men feel sure will, sooner or later, prove to be true. Millionaire financiers don't really value vanity above dollars. Threatening war to-day is no bar to cooing to-morrow. Consistency is no Wall Street invention.

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Burlington and St. Paul, next to Sugar Trust, are likely to have prominence. What appears to be an unwieldy short interest has accumulated in these stocks. Some observers profess to believe that it is a short interest in its appearance only. If this be a fair conclusion, it cannot be long disguised. But cool-headed men, independent wholly of the speculative factions, do not regard this cynical theory as warranted. They are convinced that Burlington and St. Paul insiders are honestly confident that the present year will yield richer revenues than any recent annual average. It looks to such observers as if the market for these stocks, with relatively large transactions, was hedged in at the moment between big standing orders—sales to be made just above the current range of quotations, and purchases to be made at a similar range below. There seems, too, to be reason in the theory.

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Chicago Gas is likely at any moment to take on activity. Another dividend declaration approaches. Seventy-five per cent. of the stock is owned here. The dividends, now resumed, represent money earned in Chicago, for distribution in New York. This is not a popular Chicago realization. But it does well illustrate Chicagoism. Capital out there is under attack all the time, and till the present this Chicago Gas property has been continually under political assault and assessment. To maintain dividends now shows how profitable it is for men who own properties to show occasionally something like pluck.

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Manhattan is likely to be given a manipulative whirl on further litigation. Manhattan insiders do not hesitate to declare that politics is in the fight against them; and they themselves predict that the end of the attacks is yet unreached.

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American Spirits may become active. Insiders who were averse to the rise that failed a month ago are now credited with a more sympathetic feeling.

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Hocking Valley's much buffeted bull pool is reorganized.

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Tennessee Coal's friends talk confidently of impending developments which will add to the company's prestige.

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Tobacco Trust insiders are talking so blue as to suggest that they are buying stock, though, some time, perhaps, that crowd may fool Wall Street by just telling the truth.

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Union Pacific moves mercurially along, with news from Congress. The poor, unfortunate, innocent stockholder (supposed to be in much need of sympathy) is just now alert in the rather unobtrusive person of Mr. Calvin S. Brice and a company of brethren just as simple and unused to the wicked ways of Wall Street. It will be a hard-hearted Congress that refuses solace to such distinguished victims of too much innocence.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were as follows:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Long Island	8
Baltimore & Ohio	1	N. J. Central	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1½	Pullman Car	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	St. L. & San Fran.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Consol. Gas	3		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Del. & Hudson	6	Manhattan	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2⅛
Ill. Steel Co.	7½		

BONDS ADVANCED.

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Oregon Sh. Line 6s, t. r.	1½
Ches. & Ohio, 6s, Series A	2	P., S. & L. E. 1st.	2¼
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1½
C. & N. W. 1st, t. r.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	1¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st	2	St. Paul 7 3-10	1⅜
Detroit Gas 5s	1¾	St. Paul Term. 5s.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st	1
Int. & G. N. W. 2d	3½	Dakota	1½
Long Island 5s	1	Storo V. & N. E. 4s	2
N. Y. Cen. deb. 5s	1¼	Wabash 2d	2
Oregon R. & N. 4s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1¼

BONDS DECLINED.

Long Island con. 5s.	1½	Wabash 1st D. & C.	1½

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Jan. 11, '96.
American Cotton Oil	14⅜	12½	17½
American Cotton Oil pf.	50½	45	..
American Express	110	110	..
American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	11⅜	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	29⅜	26	..
American Sugar Refineries	112½	110	103½
American Sugar Refineries pf.	101¼	100¼	97¾
American Tobacco	79⅝	76⅜	79⅜
American Tobacco pf.	104	104	100⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	23	23	..
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅜	14	14¼
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	24⅛	23	19⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17	38
Bay State Gas	13⅜	11¼	21½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19¼	18⅝	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	85	..
Canada Southern	49½	49	49
Canadian Pacific	56	56	..
Central Pacific	15	15	14¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	16¼	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	72⅜	69⅝	74⅛
Chicago Gas	75⅞	73¼	65½
Chicago Great Western	5	4¼	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅞	73	67⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	131	131	125⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅜	102½	97⅜
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67⅜	65⅞	65¼
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28½	26½	36
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	73⅝	73	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev., pf.	2½	2½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24½	24½	25¼
Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. pd.	4⅜	4⅜	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo	18	17⅝	16
Consolidated Gas Company	145⅞	137	146
Delaware & Hudson	121⅜	110¼	124⅝
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157	157	159⅝
Detroit Gas	20½	20	..
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	103⅜	102¼	92½
Erie	15⅛	15	..
Erie 1st pf.	34¼	34	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	64½	61
Evansville & Terre Haute	40½	39½	..
General Electric	34⅝	32⅜	25½
Illinois Central	93	92⅜	91
Illinois Steel Company	39	32	60
Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅜	8
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	26
Laclede Gas	24⅜	24¼	18½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	68⅝	68
Lake Shore	153⅞	152	140⅛
Long Island	85	84	84
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	47⅝	42⅜
Manhattan Con	89½	87⅜	98¼
Metropolitan Traction	110⅞	110	98⅝
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19½	19	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13½	11¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30⅛	28¼	24
Missouri Pacific	21½	20	24½
Mobile & Ohio	22	22	25
National Lead Company	23⅝	23	25
National Starch	5	5	..
National Starch 1st pf.	62	59	..
New Jersey Central	102½	99¼	98¾
New York Central	94	92⅜	96
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	11⅝	11⅜	11¼
N. Y., Chi., & St. Louis 2d pf.	27	27	..
New York, Sus. & West. pf.	25	23⅞	23⅜
North American	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
Northern Pacific	14½	13½	..
Northern Pacific pf.	33⅞	32¼	..
Ontario & Western	15⅞	14⅝	12⅞
Oregon Railway & Nav. pf.	39	37⅞	..
Pacific Mail	24¼	24	25
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	2½	2¾
Phila. & Read., all in. pd.	27½	26¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	12⅜	15⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154½	152½	150¼
Rome, Watertown & O.	118	118	116

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £359,193 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 44.28, became 44.98. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 6,275,000f in gold and 2,150,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—Par and 25c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 3¼ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 2½ per cent. There was no movement in gold. Silver was firmer. The stock market was quiet. Consols fell ⅛. American railroad securities were quiet, but the tone of the market was improved. These advances were made: Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific common, each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ¼. Central Pacific, New York, Lake Erie and Western, and Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific, each declined ¼.

AS TO BRITISH SENTIMENT.

In a review of the financial prospects with which the new year begins, The London Statist (just received here) admits, but with an ill grace, that at last there are signs of industrial and business revival in the United States. Judging from the tone of British comment of the past few years, any commendation of America's financial prospects, however reluctantly given, is a decided change. The Statist says:

The election of Mr. McKinley removes for four years, at all events, one great danger in the United States. Already there is a revival of confidence, and, though business is still very slack, it is improving. That there are perils ahead is beyond doubt, and therefore we do not look for anything like a boom, or even for a very quick recovery. First, the liquidation of bad business is not complete; but, as we have observed before, the fact that the Associated Banks of Chicago and elsewhere are allowing some of their members to go into liquidation proves that, in the opinion of bankers, it is safe to do so. The banks were cautious while alarm continued; now they are gradually winding up unsound institutions because there is no longer fear of a crisis.

Still, the knowledge that the liquidation is not completed will prevent any rapid revival. Secondly, the fear of an extreme tariff bill being introduced will check business. For reasons we have already stated in this journal, we hesitate to believe that Mr. McKinley will be so ill advised as to break with those Democrats who contributed so powerfully to his victory. Still, it is asserted very confidently in the United States that there is to be an extreme measure, and, if there is, the revival will undoubtedly be delayed. Under any circumstances a change of tariff disturbs business and discourages buying; but if the change of tariff threatens to disunite the opponents of free silver the effect upon trade cannot fail to be very bad. Still, we are hopeful that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the disturbing influence of the new tariff bill will be very short lived.

Thirdly, the Cuban insurrection is a very real danger. There seem now to be good grounds for expecting that President Cleveland and the Spanish Government will be able to arrive at a solution which will be accepted by the Cuban insurgents. If so the peril will be got rid of. President Cleveland naturally desires to settle the matter before leaving office. The Spanish Government cannot fail to recognize how beneficial to Spain a settlement would be. Assuming that an understanding is arrived at, and that Mr. McKinley and the new Congress act wisely, the recovery that has begun in the United States will make further progress during the year.

DEVELOPMENTS ARE PROBABLE.

It will be strange if developments of importance do not take place this week in the Baltimore and Ohio's coal traffic hustle. It is not doubted that much feeling has been engendered between the Baltimore and Ohio and some of the other conspicuous soft coal carriers.

The attitude of the Pennsylvania Company attracts much attention. In important railway circles there is always a disposition to look for aggressive action and substantial results when the Pennsylvania management openly asserts itself, as now it is credited with doing.

If the charges against the Baltimore and Ohio are warranted, it is not the Pennsylvania which most would suffer. The severest effects would be felt by the lesser companies operating in the same territory and dependent upon much the same lines of traffic.

It certainly seems as if it could be readily determined what the real facts in this case are.

COMPARATIVE MARKET VALUES.

One of the chief bull arguments of the present time, and one that is constantly being referred to in current market reviews, is the bed-rock position of stock-market prices. It is pointed out that the average quotations at the beginning of the year were very nearly the same as at the beginning of 1896. At that time Wall Street was just recovering from the Venezuelan panic, and prices, although on the advance, had shown but little improvement.

A comparison of twenty-five active New York stocks shows that their average price Jan. 2, 1897, was but two points higher than on the same date of 1896. Tables of this kind have been much published. A more interesting state of affairs is to be found by contrasting such New York prices with the local stocks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Tables of all of these cities show that stocks started in the year 1897 at a lower level than in 1896.

Twenty-five Boston stocks and their market values at the beginning of both years are shown in the following table:

	1897.	1896.
Bell Telephone	206	197½
Boston & Albany	209½	207
Boston & Lowell	205	204
Boston & Maine	162	170
Boston & Maine pref.	153	155
Boston & Providence	268	264
Connecticut River	250	250
Concord & Montreal, Class 4	167¼	168
Conn. & Passumpsic	145	144
Erie Telephone	65	60
Fitchburg pref.	92	91
Maine Central	128	136
New England Telephone	102	88
N. Y., N. H., & Hartford	178	180
Norwich & Worcester	193¾	198
Old Colony	177	178
Pullman Palace Car	153	150
Vermont & Mass.	152	150
West End Street	95½	95
West End Street pref.	85¼	88
Westinghouse pref.	50½	52½
Calumet & Hecla	330	295
Tamarack	96	114
Boston & Montana	98¼	67
Reece Buttonhole	21	21½
Average 25 stocks	150	151¾

Of the twenty-five, twelve are higher and eleven lower than a year ago, while two are at the same price. The average price is 1¾ points lower.

In Philadelphia, nineteen stocks make the following comparative showing:

	Beginning of the Year. 1897.	1896.
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17
Cambria	42¾	44
Electric Storage	28⅝	28
Electric Storage pf.	30¼	30
Hunt. & B. T.	24½	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	53
Lehigh Navigation	41	44
Lehigh Valley	30⅜	35¼
Metropolitan Traction	109¾	99¾
Northern Central	66½	70
Pennsylvania	51⅝	51¾
Penn. L., H. & P.	13	9¼
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	25	10½
Philadelphia Traction	67	64½
Union Traction	*91½	†11
United Gas Improvement	71¼	80¾
Welsbach	42¼	51½
Welsbach Commercial	25	‡0
Welsbach Commercial pf.	64	70
Average nineteen stocks	42¾	44¼

*$10 paid. †$5 paid.

Of the nineteen seven are higher and twelve lower than at the year's beginning. The average price is just like that shown by Boston, 1¾ points lower. It will be noted that Philadelphia standard stock, Pennsylvania Railroad, is at about the same figure for both dates. Union Traction stock, the street railway monopoly of the city, shows a decided loss. At the beginning of 1896, the stock sold 120 per cent. above the amount paid in. At the beginning of 1897 it sold for 5 per cent. less than its paid-up value. The Welsbach stocks all show lower prices.

Now note the difference between these Eastern securities and those of the West. Here is a list of nineteen Chicago stocks:

	Beginning of the Year 1897.	1896.
American Strawboard	34½	43
Cal. & Chi., Canal & Dock	60	60
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12½	14⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	32½	34
Chi., P. & P. Co.	37½	24
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	45
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	5¼
Chi. City Railway	213	300
Chi. Telephone	165	165
Diamond Match	116	123
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	17½	21⅜
Met. Elev.	12	13½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	33½	33½
N. Y. Biscuit	50	71½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	185	294
Natl. Railway	105	110
Street's W. S. Car Line	13	15
W. Chi. St. R. R.	81	108
Average 19 stocks	65	78⅝

Three stocks are higher, two are at the same price, and fourteen are lower than at the beginning of 1896. The average price of the nineteen shows a shrinkage of more than 13½ points per share.

Of course this Chicago list includes those speculative securities which suffered heavy recessions during the year for reasons purely local—Diamond Match and New York Biscuit. Biscuit is more than 30 points under its opening for the year, but match shows up well in its comparison, with a loss of only 7 points. Of course the declines from last Spring's wild-cat boom in these two stocks do not thus appear. It will be seen that the most important shrinkages in the table are shown by the stocks of the prominent street railroads—Chicago City Railway and North Chicago Street Railroad. All of the Chicago local railroad list suffered. The industrial stocks—the packing and brewing companies—are the only ones showing net gains for the year.

SOME BOSTON REMARKS.

It is refreshing to find an avowed bear above cheap tricks—and, apropos, here is a paragraph from The Boston Commercial Bulletin's financial review:

The contemptible reports circulated the other day in New York that "enormous irregularities" had been discovered in the accounts of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy did not affect the stock, nor did it deserve to do so, the character of the rumor being altogether too apparent. No effort should be missed to discover the perpetrators of that trick, and we hope they will be brought to book.

This column has for some time been bearish on Burlington, and if our articles are assisting the speculators who resorted to the trick above mentioned, we are exceedingly sorry. Our criticisms of the property and its future have been intended for bonafide holders of the stock, for forewarned is forearmed.

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In still another paragraph the same journal is interesting, saying:

The receiver of the Whisky Trust received $200,000 for his services, and the sums received by the reorganizers of the Atchison and Richmond Terminal systems are variously estimated in the several hundreds of thousands. Corporation managements apparently proceeds on the theory that the stockholder has no rights. Blackmailing suits are brought against companies by former Directors and enormous sums are paid to call these suits off. Now we claim that this is paramount to taking money from stockholders. If something has been done by the management that it dare not resist these suits, then stockholders should know it and turn such a management out. The trouble with the American quasi-public corporations is that they are owned by stockholders who do not own, and are directed by Directors who do not direct.

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In Burlington, more than in Whisky Trust affairs, Boston has important interests, the general executive offices and financial headquarters of the company being there. Another property whose chief control has (more formerly than now) been distinctly Bostonian, is the General Electric Company. Its chief offices are here, and its largest manufacturing plant is in this State, but it was a Massachusetts concern at its start. Its President is a Massachusetts man, and a majority of its stock is held in and about Boston. It is a Wall Street theory that the active control of the property is really vested now in New York banking circles, but none the less Boston comment on the company's affairs is of special interest. The Commercial Bulletin says:

For the first time since 1893 Wall Street seems genuinely bullish on General Electric, and with apparent good reason. Since the company stood on the dizzy brink of bankruptcy in 1893, it has been husbanding its resources as only a management can and does when it finds itself confronted with weakness and disaster where only strength and security were thought to exist. Outside of possibly one or two men, we think the General Electric Board of Directors was genuinely shocked and astonished at the revelations of 1893, and those two, in order to save their official skin, have since been obliged to work most assiduously for the company's restoration.

That restoration is not yet entirely completed there is no question; nevertheless, it is evident that the affairs of the General Electric Company are in far better condition than they have been since the beginning of 1893. The dangerous policy of spreading itself all over the country, taking securities in every sort of enterprise in payment for its apparatus has long since been discontinued, and the company is practically operating on a cash basis.

It has seen prices for electrical apparatus almost cut in two, but the management has also reduced the operating expenses fully as much, if not more. Large expenditures have also been saved through the Westinghouse-General Electric patent agreement, and the year 1897 bids fair to be an extremely active one in electrical street railway and other electrical construction.

The General Electric has long been earning the dividend on the preferred, but the reason always given for its non-payment is that the company's capital is impaired, and consequently no dividends can be paid until such impairment is corrected. We have long regarded this impairment of capital as a sort of self-raised bugaboo which the management will quickly dispose of when it believes the time ripe for an adjustment of reorganization of the company's capitalization.

TAUGHT BY A PANIC.

Some lessons seem to have been learned by Chicago's financiers from recent banking experiences. Suggestive of this is the following from The Times-Herald of that city:

There is talk among the banks about the advisability of the consolidation of several of the smaller National institutions. It is pointed out that in times like these the items of rent and office expenses amount to a considerable sum, and which in times of stringency becomes almost an actual drain. Three banks have been mentioned as ones which it would seem desirable should unite. By combining their resources they would form one first-class institution, whereas now, while they are of good class, it is only in a small way.

"The matter has taken no definite form," said a bank President yesterday, "but it is certainly a desirable step to be taken. Boston, I see, is agitating the same subject. They have there some fifty-two National banks, and I have observed that our institution has as much gold as half the entire number of Boston Nationals. We have several local institutions which could profitably consolidate. The move would be in the interests of both the public and the shareholders. It would of course eliminate two sets of officers, but that is a minor consideration compared with the end to be reached."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $10,704,500. The banks now hold $43,991,450 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $259,700, an increase in specie of $550,700, an increase in legal tenders of $14,467,100, an increase in deposits of $17,253,200, and a decrease in circulation of $692,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 9, '97.	Jan. 2, '97.	Jan. 11, '96.
Loans	$491,116,200	$491,375,900	$458,208,400
Specie	76,893,000	76,342,300	71,346,200
Legal tenders	104,108,000	89,640,900	78,654,100
Net deposits	548,086,200	530,785,000	491,288,800
Circulation	18,907,800	19,600,100	14,002,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Jan. 9, '97.	Jan. 2, '97.	Jan. 11, '96.
Specie	$76,893,000	$76,342,300	$71,346,200
Legal tenders	104,108,000	89,640,900	78,654,100
Total reserve	$181,001,000	$165,983,200	$150,000,300
Reserve required against deposits	137,009,550	132,696,250	122,817,200
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$43,991,450	$33,286,950	$27,183,100

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$43,991,450	1892	$18,961,125
1896	27,183,100	1891	13,384,250
1895	41,792,200	1890	6,015,700
1894	92,583,675	1889	14,549,150
1893	8,942,450	1888	15,791,275

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales during the week.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50½@51½c.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $174,100, and the exports for the same period $40,480. The net imports, therefore, have been $133,620. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $933,668; in 1895, $6,498,667; in 1894, $73,495, and in 1893, $2,032,193.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Jan. 2:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	11⅝	13	+⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29⅝	26	29⅝	+2⅞
Am. Sugar Refineries	112½	110	111¾	..
American Tobacco	78⅝	76¾	78	-⅝
At., T. & S. F.	14⅜	14	14	-⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅛	23	23¾	-⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17	17⅛	+1
Bay State Gas	13⅜	11¼	11¼	-½
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	16¼	17½	+1¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72⅜	69⅝	71½	+1⅝
Chicago Gas	75⅞	73¼	74⅛	+¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅞	73	74¼	+¾
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅜	102½	103	+¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	67⅜	65⅞	67	+⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	28½	26½	28¼	+2
Col., H. V. & Toledo	18	17⅜	18	+1
Consolidated Gas Co.	145⅞	137	140	-3
Delaware & Hudson	121⅜	110¼	117⅝	-6
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	103⅜	102¼	103¾	+2
General Electric	34⅝	32⅜	33½	-⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	39	32	32	-7½
Laclede Gas	24⅜	24¼	24¼	-⅛
Lake Shore	152⅞	152	152¾	+¾
Long Island	85	84	85	+3
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+1
Manhattan Con	89½	87⅜	87⅝	-1
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅛	28½	29¾	+⅝
Missouri Pacific	21½	20	21¼	+⅝
New Jersey Central	102½	99¼	102	+1½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25	23⅞	25	+1½
Northern Pacific	14½	13½	13½	-¼
Northern Pacific pf.	33⅞	32¼	32¾	+¼
Ontario & Western	15⅞	14⅝	15	-⅛
Pacific Mail	24¼	24	24	-¼
Philadelphia & Reading	27½	26¼	26⅞	-⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	49⅜	47⅝	48½	+1¼
Standard R. & T.	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+⅛
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9¾	+⅛
Southern Railway pf.	27½	26	26¾	+⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27⅝	25¼	26⅝	+⅝
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9	9¼	+⅛
Union Pacific	10	8½	8

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are set for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $117,973.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 50 to 55½ Third Street, south side, 137.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 83.9 by south 41 by west 4 inches by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by north to point 50 feet south of street by east 37.7 by north 49, two three-story brick tenements, with stores, and six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way to alley leading to same. Due on judgment, $26,460.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 139 Forty-third Street, north side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with one-story brick stable on rear. Due on judgment, $14,042.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-grst Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,156.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,511.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, block 199.11 by 350, One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue to Convent, or New Ninth, Avenue, one and two story frame buildings on Amsterdam Avenue and vacant; also Convent, or New Ninth, Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 199.11 by about 100, small frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $123,271.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, 191 by — by 148 by 250, two two-story frame dwellings, one and two story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,758.66; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 2,152 Fifth Avenue, west side, 53 feet south of One Hundrde and Thirty-second Street, 18 by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,555.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

VALUABLE DOWNTOWN PROPERTY.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

28, 30, and 32 Centre St., entire front on Centre, from Reade to Duane St., and facing great Plaza of widened Elm St.—Six-story brick building.

29 Beekman St., between Nassau and William Sts.—Five-story brick store, 22.6x 100.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Esq., Referee.
JESSE S. NELSON, Esq., Attorney.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

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Money to loan on Mortgage.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
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MURRAY HILL DWELLING.—Full size, with side windows—a rare opportunity to secure an exceedingly attractive home. Remodeled for owner's use; modern; beautifully decorated; first-class plumbing, porcelain baths, electric lights, &c. Equal to American Basement House.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE AND 509 5TH AV.

NEAR 5TH AV., IN THE FIFTIES.—Dwelling, full size; will be sold for less than value of lot; good house to alter.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
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NEAR 5TH AV., BELOW 57TH ST.—FULL-SIZED dining-room extension dwelling; recently overhauled, and remodeled throughout.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE AND 509 5TH AV.

LENOX HILL, ADJOINING 5TH AV., DWELLING, D. R. extension; good open rear; perfect order.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE AND 509 5TH AV.

NEAR 5TH AV. AND 72D ST.—MODERN American basement dwelling; substantially built; well finished, and perfectly planned.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE AND 509 5TH AV.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

72D STREET, WEST.
3 MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE.
Nos. 233 and 235. American Basements.
No. 241, High Stoop, Dining Room Extension.
Values the highest; prices reasonable.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect,
264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

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WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16TH ST. AND IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK,
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A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan.
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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HUDSON'S BAY OTTER GARMENTS, THE most elegant and serviceable of all dyed furs. We are making over to new styles Otter garments which we sold fifteen years ago. C. C. SHAYNE makes a specialty of Genuine Otter. 154 West 42d St.

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Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID—BUTLER.—A lady breaking up housekeeping for the Winter desires places for her chambermaid or parlormaid and butler, (the latter is colored,) both of whom she can highly recommend. Inquire at Langham Hotel, 661 8th Av., any morning before 11 o'clock this week.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with children; can sew; city reference. Hodges's bell, 215 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid; would assist in waiting; in private family. 181 East 21st St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady in the broadest sense of the term, of excellent family, culture, and refinement, as home or traveling companion for lady; especially fitted as companion for young girls; or any position of trust, (not menial;) will not consider any situation not first-class; unexceptionable reference. H. C., Box 148 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook, one whom she can recommend; best city references. 315 Lexington Av., corner 38th St.

COOK.—By a young French woman as first-class cook in all branches in French and American cooking; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. 590 3d Av., W. Robins.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family, or do general housework; five years' reference. 262 West 41st St., first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent young cook for private family; no objection to plain washing; good city references. 233 West 46th St., second floor.

COOK.—An excellent family cook; apartment house preferred; no washing; personal references. 293 West 11th St.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as good cook and laundress; three years' reference. 1,067 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or day; will alter and remodel cloaks and steam plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; will alter and remodel, repair, redye, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly experienced children's dressmaker; engagements for morning hours; highest reference. 240 East 22d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small family; Jewish family preferred; good laundress; reference. 231 East 70th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; best city references. 1,067 2d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; thoroughly competent in all maid's duties; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker; traveler and packer; highly recommended. 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care of Mrs. Johnston, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; best city reference. Pauline, care Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl who speaks no English as maid and seamstress; city reference from last employer. M. H., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in private family; willing to help with chamberwork; good city references. 64 East 53d St., care Miss Martin.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; good city reference; employer can be seen. 430 West 53d St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find situation for her nurse to take care of invalid or young child; perfectly competent and reliable; twelve years' reference from Mrs. Am. D., the Albemarle. Mrs. Connolly, 153 East 48th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a North German girl as nurse or nursery governess; best references given. F. Mundhenk, 167 Central Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best personal and doctors' references. Box 200, 753 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse; Swede; would like to take care of invalid lady. 15 Sutton Place.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By young girl to take care of children; lately landed, with some experience. M., 162 East 33d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch woman as infant's nurse; good seamstress; willing and obliging; present employer's. 727 Park Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; will assist with waiting if necessary; has excellent references. M. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 109 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French seamstress; in private family; excellent dressmaker; willing and obliging; good reference. Virginie, 161 West 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; best city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 28 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—Present employer, a lady, wishes to place a competent waitress in private family. 131 East 21st St.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a respectable woman to go out washing and ironing; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 491 3d Av.; ring bell twice.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; to go out by day or take work home. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer of ability willing to fill ordinary position for moderate salary. Faithful, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaks French and English; very honest; strictly sober; neat and industrious. Present employer, 189 Madison Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Understands his business in all branches, best city reference. M., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Strictly first-class; artistic decorator; excellent silver cleaner; permanent or dinners, luncheons, receptions, &c.; best personal references. A. G., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable good French Swiss; good valet; willing and obliging; city or country; best references Joseph, 1,026 3d Av., Times Agency.

BUTLER.—English; expert; large dinners, fancy salads; silver; abstainer; moderate wages. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly capable; best city references; last employer can be seen. Charles Gower, 224 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced, perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milks, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, 35, no children, as coachman; city or country; good reference from last employer. B. M., Box 444 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 600 Madison Av.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best reference. J., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent of taking full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

Miscellaneous.

MAINE MAN, 26, UNMARRIED, A WORKER, intelligent and thoroughly educated, wishes position in publishing or banking business, or in confidential capacity; two years in publishing house; six years and at present in large corporation office; highest references; moderate salary. B. A., Box 201 Times Office.

MASSAGE OPERATOR OPEN FOR ENGAGEment; doctor's references. Masseur, 650 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A strong young German girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; references required; wages $20. Apply 1 West 45th St., after 5 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—Cook; a lady desires a thoroughly competent cook, with good city references. Apply, on Monday, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 45 West 54th St.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets A BOOM MARVEL that such excellence is so low-priced.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
RATES REDUCED Per week, $2 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—4 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness, (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 A.M., (supplementary 11 A. M.,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliance";) at 3 P. M. for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense; at $3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 3 P. M. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 P. M. for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Jeremie, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Morgan City; at $3 P. M. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 11 A. M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 11:30 A. M.,) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. $30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. $31 at 7:30 A. M., 1 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. $31 and up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American line TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, Jamaica, Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) for Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM	Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM	Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM	Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon	Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon	Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon	Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon	Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
M. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place. Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 12
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 15
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Wed., Jan. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 43 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, S. S. CO. *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | *Normania, Feb. 13, 11 AM
†F. Barbarossa, Jan. 26, 11 AM | *Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 16th, 26th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
SPRING SEASON BOOKING NOW READY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Jan. 13 | PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK.....Jan. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 17
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM | Noordland, Jan. 27, noon
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Jan. 23, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 1,108 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 275, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect November 15, 1896.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.

WARNING FROM DR. POTTER

HAYS HARM CAN COME BUT FROM ONE SOURCE.

He Denounced the Treatment He Has Received, and Declares that His Enemies Have Tried to Intimidate His Lawyers.

The service of the Tabernacle Baptist Church Society was held at the little Welsh Church at 206 East Eleventh Street yesterday morning. There was a good-sized congregation, composed mainly of members of the Tabernacle Church, with the young people predominating.

The congregation was not in a hopeful mood at the beginning of the service. The troubles of the church were reflected in the faces of the people as they came in and slowly filled the unaccustomed seats of the little chapel, while the large auditorium of their own somewhat pretentious church around the corner on Second Avenue was closed, with two watchmen guarding it against their entry. Dr. Potter himself was apparently in a dejected frame of mind when he entered the pulpit. His utterance was low and indistinct when he gave out the hymns and made the opening prayer.

"God willing," said Dr. Potter, before opening his sermon, "we shall hold our next service in our own church. I must, however, announce that there will be no service to-night, since among the great trials of the past week I have been unable to arrange for it. It is the first time," he added, "since the beginning of our church history that a regular service has been omitted."

There was no trace of anger in Dr. Potter's tones, and no bitter references to his own troubles or those of the church in his sermon. He spoke briefly on the theme "Neglected Opportunities," pointing out where Christians err in interference with each other when all are engaged in doing God's work.

Dr. Potter had led his congregation into better spirits by the time he reached the end of his discourse, and the church rang with the enthusiasm of the last hymn. When this was finished, he said:

"One week ago I told you how we had lost our property through the Baptist City Mission Society. To-day I wish to speak briefly of the ethics of our Baptist brethren, the fallacy of their opinions, and the wickedness of their acts. But I do not intend now to complete our case. I had hoped never to expose the ulterior meaning of the persecutions we have suffered, but my friends have commanded me to speak, and I shall do so soon. If physical death would answer, I would choose still to remain silent, but others are concerned in this matter, and I dare not remain silent.

"I will not waste a moment in detailing the scandals of the past week, a series of shameful acts heaped upon us by the Baptist City Mission Society, through E. S. Clinch, their director. We have been treated as no Church of Christ was ever treated by so-called Christian brethren. We have been made absurd and ridiculous by the antics of the guards placed over us, who have spared no pains to make us the victims of abuse and jeers; and this society and its servants will answer for it all at the bar of public justice.

"The lawyers for Mr. Rockefeller complain of the publicity of this controversy, and condemn the language I have used. You shall be the judges of whether my characterization was strong or weak when I tell you that yesterday I received a letter from my attorney, Mr. Vanderpoel, who appeared in my personal suit in the Supreme Court on Friday, in which he says: 'After my appearance and statement to the court and your case was set down on the clerk's calendar for Jan. 22, I met one of the counsel for the opposition, and he said to me, "If you dare to bring this case to trial it will damage you in every way and from every direction that you can think of." Mr. Vanderpoel replied that such threats did not alarm him, and "he should proceed with the case." This is intimidation, and a threat to prevent justice. We must suffer, but suffer in silence. If we dare appeal to the law, then, beware!

"I call you all, my devoted friends, to witness, that if any ill or hurt shall come to me or mine you shall trace it to one source, and to only one; and I ask you to demand through life and before all mankind that justice be done in spite of intimidation or position or of wealth, and may God give us the strength to stand for our liberties, our rights, our Church, and each other."

The injunction proceeding of Miss Ross for possession of the premises at 162 Second Avenue will come up this morning before Justice Lawrence at 10:30. The case of the Tabernacle Society against the City Baptist Mission Society is also on the calendar for to-day, and will probably be reached. If a permanent injunction is denied, the Mission Society will, according to Lawyer Clinch, proceed legally to secure possession of the premises now held by Dr. Potter.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.

St. Paul's, Stuten Island, Damaged About $1,000.

While services were in progress yesterday morning in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, fire broke out in the Sunday-school room at the rear and side of the church.

The Rev. Alonzo L. Wood, rector of the church, was preaching the sermon at the time, and the church was crowded. Opening from the chancel to the Sunday-school room is a door which was closed when the fire broke out. The choir sat close to the wall on that side of the church.

Ralph McKee, basso of the choir, heard the roar of flames in the Sunday-school room, and when he opened the door leading to the Sunday-school room he was met by a volume of dense smoke.

He passed into the room, closing the door quickly behind him, but not so quickly but that a roll of smoke rushed into the chancel. The congregation saw it and interrupted Mr. Wood by a start of alarm. Mr. Wood, turning toward the door, saw the smoke and then quickly turned to the 200 people before him and quietly asked them to remain seated.

Mr. McKee on entering the room had crossed it to a door, and from there to the open air, and had already dispatched a coach belonging to one of the members of the church to give the alarm to the nearest fire company, a quarter of a mile away, on St. Paul's Avenue.

The firemen on arriving found the fire had destroyed the tree and had communicated with the woodwork of the roof. They soon had the flames under control. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Wood had kept the congregation cool and caused it to leave the church without incident, many of the congregation remaining to take out the altar furnishing if necessary. The more valuable furniture was removed to the rectory. The firemen had an hour's work in finally quenching the fire.

The fire is supposed to have started from a spark dropped by the censer. The damage will be about $1,000, largely by water. No damage was done to the walls of the church beyond blackening them. A few of the choir boys lost coats and hats by having them scorched or burned before they were rescued. The church is one of the most fashionable on Staten Island.

A Prospective Bridegroom Missing.

The police have been asked to assist in searching for W. C. Grotz, who disappeared from his home, 1,448 Second Avenue, Friday. Grotz is a plumber. He took with him two bank books and considerable money. He was bound for New Jersey, where he intended to pay taxes on some property he owned at Palisade Park. When last seen he was at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. Minnie Grotz, a sister, fears that her brother met with foul play. He was to be married next Sunday.

TALK OVER MAGISTRATE MOTT.

Labor Union Would Have Commission Look into His Sanity.

The Central Labor Union, at its meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sanity of Police Magistrate Mott.

Delegate Armstrong of the electrical workers called attention to the arrest of Mrs. Mary Bowne of 210 East Forty-fourth Street, on complaint of her daughter, who charged that she was not fit to take care of her children. Magistrate Mott committed the woman, notwithstanding the report in her favor by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who had investigated the matter.

The resolutions, which dealt with Magistrate Mott, and which were unanimously adopted, read:

Whereas, The many cases of contemptuous insolence upon citizens of New York, and the prejudiced utterances in certain cases by Magistrate Mott, demand a very humane investigation, void of prejudice.

Whereas, his latest decision, tearing from a mother her three children upon the unsupported statement of a dissatisfied daughter, as against certificates of character from respectable citizens and the favorable testimony of the Gerry agent as to the favorable condition of her house, and committing to the workhouse an innocent woman, denying her the right guaranteed every citizen—a fair and impartial trial—upon the unsupported testimony of overzealous probationary policemen, ambitious to make a record for promotion at the cost of character and liberty of those unfortunate enough to fall within their grasp;

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ask for the appointment of a commission by a court of record to inquire into the sanity and responsibility of City Magistrate Mott and report to this body the course they have pursued and assistance and advice proffered from citizens anxious to accomplish the object herein sought.

Delegate Armstrong said: "I dont believe that the man is sane. Many good men have asked in vain for his removal, and this is the only way in which we can bring about an inquiry into his sanity. It is the working people in particular who are the victims of the present iniquitous police system. When the press, public opinion, and the voice of organized labor are against this Dogberry, he is not fit to sit upon the bench."

The chair then appointed Delegates J. W. Armstrong Henry Meisel, and George Washington Jones as a committee in Magistrate Mott's case. Delegate Armstrong asked that all citizens who had complaints to make against Mr. Mott should write to him, at 103 West Fourteenth Street.

A letter was received from Superintendent of the Building Department Stevenson Constable, asking for the co-operation of the Central Labor Union to prevent the passage of an amendment to the bill in regard to the erection of tenements. If the amendment should pass, said Mr. Constable, it would bring back many of the old abuses. The meeting referred the letter to the Building Trades Section.

The delegates declared themselves opposed to the sympathy expressed for convicts in State prisons because they have no work to occupy their minds.

"Let philanthropists who talk about the poor prisoners that are given three good meals a day rather look at the thousands of unemployed in New York, and take note of the 50,000 evictions that have recently taken place in the city," said Delegate McDermott.

"I suggest that they turn the State prisons into theological seminaries," said Delegate Armstrong.

"The convicts will be then given a good education, and when they are liberated they can go and convert the other criminals."

OBJECTS TO SUNDAY COURT.

Magistrate Mott Would Try Saturday's Prisoners on Monday.

Magistrate Mott, at the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, aired a grievance before he sat in judgment upon the prisoners huddled in the "pen." "Just think," he said, turning to the clerks, "of my holding court on Sundays for them." He nodded in the direction of the "pen." "Legally I am not compelled to hold court Sundays and legal holidays. The law only obliges me to hold sessions on week days. What hardship would it be to these prisoners to be locked up over Sunday? Those arrested for misdemeanors could give bail, and the felon would be locked up anyway."

Some one showed the Magistrate after the session was over a rule adopted by the Board of Magistrates fixing Sundays and holidays as a court day. Under the law they have the power to make binding rules for their own government.

The Magistrate still clung to his original statement. "That's my position!" he said in conclusion.

STRIKERS COMPLAIN OF POLICE.

Central Labor Union Hear Cabmen's Grievances.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coachmen and Drivers told the Central Labor Union yesterday that the report that strikers had discharged pistols at a cab belonging to the New York Cab Company last week was not true. He was not able to say whether a brick had been thrown at a non-union driver by a striker.

The strikers, he continued, were a very orderly, law-abiding set of men, and did not interfere with the new men who had taken their places. A non-union driver in Twenty-seventh Street, near the strikers' headquarters, tried in vain to pick up a quarrel with the strikers, and then drove off and returned with four policemen, who arrested several strikers.

"The stables of the company," Delegate Mahr went on to say, "are full of policemen. Fifth Avenue is black with Central Office detectives in the interest of the company. I move that a committee be appointed to call on the Police Commissioners and request them to withdraw the excessive protection from the cab company."

The meeting immediately passed the motion, and Mahr was happy. Then he said that the strikers would surely win. The Seventy-fifth Street stables of the company, he added, had been closed for two or three days.

At the office of the New York Cab Company, in West Thirty-second Street, it was denied that the Seventy-fifth Street stables were closed. Work was being done there as usual.

Notices have been posted up in all the stables of the company informing the new men that no one would be discharged except for drunkenness or misconduct. General Manager Heffernan said that the new men were giving great satisfaction.

THOSE BROOKLYN FIRES.

Supposed to Have Been Incendiary, They Cause Excitement.

The fires, supposed to be incendiary, which broke out Saturday at 331 and 405 Grand Street, Brooklyn, are causing the police of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, a great deal of trouble.

Capt. Short continued his investigations all day yesterday. He had several patrolmen in plain clothes and detectives out looking for the man or men who started the fires, but without success. Capt. Short said last night the chances of catching any one connected with the fires were slight.

Both of the fires occurred about the same time and within a block of each other. At 331 is Jacob Lazarowitz's dry goods store. At 9 o'clock in the morning a passer-by rushed in and informed him that a pile of blankets in front of his show window was burning. He ran for a pail of water and put the blaze out in short order. About fifteen minutes later Richard Michaelson, at 405, discovered a pair of trousers burning in front of his store. He hurried out, and only his timely arrival prevented his entire sidewalk display from being destroyed.

There was considerable excitement along Grand Street all of Saturday night and yesterday. Many of the merchants have employed private watchmen to guard their stores.

MR. MOODY WANTS A FIRE

HE WOULD BURN UP CERTAIN PICTURES AND SONGS.

A Few Words About Contributions Received and Some Not Received—Many Seekers of Christ, He Declares, Are Like Politicians.

Carnegie Hall had the usual gathering of revivalists at the afternoon service yesterday, and every seat in the house was occupied. Mr. Moody returned to the city on Saturday from Boston, where he has been conducting evangelistic work during the past week.

In a prelude to the sermon he devoted some sentences to improper pictures and songs, and made a reference to the Seeley dinner performances.

The service opened with singing of sacred songs, J. H. Burke directing. The choir and congregation joined in the singing of "Speed Away," and Mr. Sankey gave as solos "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By" and "Rejoice with Me." The Rev. Dr. Beckley then led in prayer.

In announcing the taking up of the collection Mr. Moody referred to the report that had been put in circulation in Boston to the effect that a million dollars had been left him for evangelistic work. "That has come out of man's brain and not a millionaire's pocket," he said. "I am just looking for a man like that, for I believe that the amount could be well spent in New York. If any city this side of Babylon needs it, it is New York." Mr. Moody said there were other wild reports going around Boston about his rolling in wealth, and the statement had been made that the daily offerings came to $40,000. "I am not begging for myself," said he, "and I can say that the offering of last Sunday showed a falling off. I believe the report started with Satan, so that we should not get any money."

He Wants a Bonfire.

"I see a man getting out his pocketbook," he continued. "Now double the amount, to make up for last Sunday."

Mr. Sankey also took occasion to say that he had not received a penny for singing, and that he didn't expect and wouldn't take any. "As long as you hear me," he added, "I will be glad to sing for nothing."

Mr. Moody then said a Boston clergyman had stated that there wasn't a ripple of the revival work of 1877 left. He said in answer to this statement that he held a service there during the past week for converts only, and 1,900 of those reached by that revival of 1877 were present. "The work has stood grandly," added the evangelist. The hymns "Lord, I'm Coming Home" and "Saved by Grace" were then sung.

Mr. Moody read from Acts xix., 18, in which appear the words: "Many of them also that used cunning arts brought their books together and burned them." He said he did not know of any better thing for New York than to get all the vile pictures and songs and books and make a bonfire of them. "I am tired of what they call art," he said. "The time has come to save our children. The Nation is decaying. We are going the way of Babylon, Nineveh, and Rome, and it is going down under the polite name of art.

"Burn up your Sunday papers. It is time to do something. Then there are the living pictures. They are nice things to have in any woman's house!"

"Thank God New York has such a man as Anthony Comstock," said the evangelist, as he finished a reference to the good work which Mr. Comstock was doing.

"I think those men," he continued, "who have been caught in that miserable thing should come out and confess they were wrong. It is better they should do that than attempt to fight it out.

"What does God care because a man dresses well if he be rotten at heart and vile and impure? We have worshipped the money god long enough. Some one has said that they should have gone down town to the lower part of New York, and it would have been all right. Is that what New York has come to? Can such things be allowed in any part of the city?

Disbelieves in a Double Standard.

"Then we have a Frenchwoman singing songs. I don't know what the fathers and mothers are doing. I hope to see a bonfire soon. This woman said she was an artist. I don't want to know anything about that kind of art. I despise the art that is going to ruin a man and blast a woman's character.

"I say emphatically I don't believe in a double standard. If the wives and sisters had done it they would have been hurled from society. I pray to God that this thing may be overruled to bring these men to repentance. Would to God that every church would speak out against it. That's all I will say about the bonfire, but I hope to hear of one."

The evangelist then proceeded to preach, the text being from the first chapter of John—the question, "What seek ye?" He also dwelt on the exhortation from the fifth chapter of Isaiah, "Seek the Lord while He may be found." He spoke of the early seekers of Christ. "They were men," he said, "who found in Him one who could help them in sorrow and distress. Christ commenced with a great crowd, but at the close of His three years' ministry there was but a small number.

"Jesus Christ is all you make Him to be. Some Christians have a little bit of a Christ. Remember that He is all you want Him to be. If you have not a Christ that makes you conquer your passions and lusts you have not got the Christ of the Bible.

"Some people know Christ as they know Napoleon or Alexander. Some think He is going to set up a kingdom. When a man is going to be crowned he has a large following. Cleveland's star is setting and McKinley's is rising. Cleveland has no more offices to give; that's the reason. When such people found it was a spiritual kingdom Christ was to set up they crucified Him.

"What Seek Ye?"

"Others wanted to see Him calm the wind and raise the dead—just to see how He did it, you know. They didn't care about His doctrines at all. Others liked to see how the fish and the bread which He offered tasted. Christ said: 'You are after the fishes and loaves,' and I declare to you they have been after them ever since.

"Come, now. What seek ye? Is it to see this building you have come? A man once came to a meeting like this to see what thousands of empty chairs looked like. He was the first to arrive. But he found a living Christ. I hope that will be the case here to-day."

Mr. Moody then took up the exhortation, "Seek the Lord while He may be found." People, he said, wanted all the joys and comforts of Christ without following Him. Some said that Christ did not call them. "When the father or mother called on you to watch out for your eternal salvation Christ then called you. When you hear a sermon, is not that the Son of Man calling after your soul?" Mr. Moody once gave a congregation a week to think over this question of salvation. "That was the greatest mistake I ever made," said he. "It was at the time of the Chicago fire, and many of those I spoke to perished that very night. I'll never give any time again to consider such an important matter. Seek Him now. 'Seek Him while He may be found.'"

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Moody said he had received $50 from a gentleman who stood up to be prayed for last Sunday. That money is to be used for books for the convicts. The evangelist wanted the congregation to adopt some systematic plan to reach those who asked for prayers at these meetings. A number of persons who wished to be prayed for in the hall were approached by evangelistic workers of both sexes and questioned as to joining a church.

The Evening Meeting.

The evening sermon in Carnegie Hall was on the command, "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all things else shall be added unto you," and was in continuation of the address in the afternoon. Before the sermon there was a service of song under the direction of Mr. Sankey, in which Mrs. Moody, the daughter-in-law of the evangelist, took part. Mrs. Moody and Mr. Sankey sang together "Saved by Grace" and "He Is Near." The choir and congregation joined in the singing of several hymns.

Mr. Moody said the words of the text constituted a command. If men wanted happiness and joy in their lives they must first seek God's kingdom. He caused much amusement by asking persons in several parts of the hall how much they would do for $25,000, and having answered the question for them himself by picturing the inconveniences to which they would be willing to go to secure that amount, he said eternal life could not be measured in money value, and appealed to his hearers to make up their minds at once to serve God. The reason there was so much misery in the world was because of disobedience of the command to seek the kingdom of God before all things.

The hymn, "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice," was sung by the entire audience when the sermon ended, and the meeting was closed with benediction.

SERMON TO CURLERS.

Dr. S. B. Rossiter Applies the Rules of the Game to Life.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, Chaplain of the Grand National Curling Club preached the annual sermon to the curlers at the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue yesterday morning. The subject of the sermon was: "Some Fine Points in the Game of Life," growing from the Biblical commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The figures of the sermon were taken almost entirely from the game of "curling." "A club or association of men without an object is like a stone played anywhere on the ice." An object sharpens fellowship to a point. The object of the curlers' club is to encourage the game, foster brotherhood among the members, and elevate good conduct. This would be for the betterment of the race if all would have that object. The cultivation of brotherhood is like heating a cold room. It grows warmer and warmer with time.

It may seem strange, said the doctor, that a curling club should have for its object the fostering of the brotherhood of its members. Its contests might be thought to tend toward fostering antipathies. But look for a moment at the honest division in feeling between two men, one of the most beautiful things in human life. It cements friendship, rather than destroys it. Honest rivalry conducted in all fairness brings out the best effort and traits of man.

In conclusion Dr. Rossiter applied the curling rule, "Do not mar a running stone," to life. A running stone represents the best effort of the curler. A man working for those dependent upon him exerts his best effort. Let them both go on their way. The best always comes out on top.

Revival at Academy of Music.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon and Ira Sankey conducted a revival meeting at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, which drew a large crowd. Dr. Dixon preached an energetic sermon upon "Heaven and Hell, Here and Hereafter." At the opening of the meeting Mr. Sankey sang "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By," as a solo, and led in a brief but enthusiastic song service. At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Dixon denied the statement that a wealthy syndicate was defraying the bills of the services.

DRANK STOLEN WINE.

This Led to the Arrest of Joseph Evans and Another.

A too free dalliance with a stolen bottle of champagne led to the prompt arrest of one of a gang of three men which committed a daring saloon robbery in William's Bridge Saturday night.

The arrest of the one led to the arrest of another shortly after, and the Westchester police expect to have the third one soon.

Two men, with drawn revolvers, entered the saloon of Louis Torillo, at the corner of Duncomb Avenue and Juliana Street, Saturday night. A third watched outside. One of the men compelled Torillo to throw up his hands, while the second went through the cash drawer. His search was rewarded with 90 cents only. So he took in addition two boxes of fine cigars and two quart bottles of champagne. The men then went away.

Torillo was laboring so much under the effects of his fright that he was unable to give the police any further clue than that the men were all smooth-shaven and were poorly dressed. Luck aided the police, however. A man said three men answering to the very vague description were in an Italian saloon on Second Avenue, near Bridge Street. One of them was so drunk that his companions could do nothing with him. The police immediately went to the saloon. The three men were not there, but one of them was. He was lying in a drunken sleep in a rear room. By his side was a half-emptied champagne bottle. His two companions had flown. Torillo recognized the brands of the champagne to be that of the wine stolen from him, and the drunken man was arrested. He gave the name of Joseph Evans, nineteen years old, of Yonkers, but refused to say anything about his companions. Investigation, however, resulted in a very good description being given by those that had seen the three together. The police arrested yesterday morning Joseph McCann, 19 years old, also of Yonkers. In McCann's possession were found some of Torillo's cigars. Both men will come up for examination in the Morrisania Police Court today.

Electric Wires Start a Blaze.

Defective electric wires started a blaze on the fourth floor of the five-story building 317 Broadway shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. Chief Bonner said the loss was about $500, chiefly to the building, which is occupied by Hirshfield's railway ticket office, offices of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and by several lawyers.

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AN APPEAL TO POPULISTS

CHAIRMAN WASHBURN HAS AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

The People's Party, He Says, Should Be an Independent Party—Its Members Should Not Remain Camp Followers of the Democrats.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—George F. Washburn, who was Chairman of the Chicago branch of the Populist Executive Committee in the Presidential campaign, has issued an appeal to the Populists of the country. He wants the People's Party in the future to act as an independent party. He believes if the Populists remain mere camp followers of another party, their own party will be disintegrated. In the course of his appeal, he says further:

"We are not Democrats, and cannot be classed as such. We simply united for a single campaign. The Democratic Party is but the rear guard of our own. We do not stand for redemption money, but for a scientific dollar, kept invariable by proper regulation of the money volume. Then why should a high-school graduate re-enter the intermediate grade? Our grandest achievements are in the future, if we inspire the people through separate party action with our chief issues, and hold our forces together by taking the lead which belongs to us in pressing to success the reforms of the day.

"President Cleveland supplies us with fresh incentive for renewed effort in his official demand for the retirement of the greenbacks and the issue and control of paper money (except coin certificates) by the banks. Senator Quay says this should be made an issue by the Republicans, and advocates the substitution of United States notes, payable in gold, for the greenbacks.

"Here we have a living issue with both wings of the gold forces, which brings our main question to the front: Shall the paper money of the country be issued and regulated by the people or by the banks? This will precipitate a hot debate in Congress that will focus public attention upon the relative merits of scientific and redemption money, which will become the absorbing question of the day, just as the silver movement followed the silver debate a year ago, and will afford our sentinels in Congress an opportunity to measure the true attitude of the silver, Democratic, and Republican leaders on an issue vital to our party and the welfare of the country, and to determine to what extent our recent allies can be depended upon.

"Again, the fact that the railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies became the willing tools of a campaign committee in the recent election furnishes us with another striking argument for the Government ownership of these great monopolies. We are not a free people so long as they can be utilized for campaign purposes in the interests of trusts and combines.

"The proposed retirement of the greenbacks and the discussion of the Pacific Railroad question will bring before Congress the two strongest measures of our platform; and, whatever issues the other parties may adopt, the logic of events will so force upon both Congress and the people the consideration of these measures as to overshadow all others and win to our ranks thousands of voters from both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

"These are living issues upon which we shall grow. The urgent necessity for them will appeal to the people, groaning under the weight of 'McKinley prosperity,' 'restored confidence,' and the enforced idleness and extreme poverty attending them. They appeal with equal force to the business man, coerced by the banks; to the wage earner, the helpless victim of corporations, and to the farmer, cursed with mortgages and extortionate freight rates. They are issues free from the charge of mercenary motives to enrich a portion of our constituency.

"Let us act with patriotism, courage, and sagacity. Let us lose no time. If any lack incentive, it will be found in the intense suffering everywhere, and in the increasing arrogance, lawlessness, and heartlessness of the trusts and monopolies. Against their power we put principle; against their money we match manhood, and urge all Populists to continue this contest during the next four years, and then hold an early National convention to strike the keynote of the next Presidential campaign, or, if desirable, establish an honorable alliance on leading issues.

"I also suggest that a National conference of party leaders and workers be held as soon as practicable, that we may have a full and free expression of opinion regarding our future work.

"Shall we march to victory under our own banner, or continue as stragglers under another?"

A Proposed Populist Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—Henry McLean, the law partner of the new Chief Justice, has framed a bill which will be pressed for passage before the Populist Legislature, which carries out Judge Doster's idea that "the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner." Persons who own more land than a homestead will have to sell if reasonable tender is offered. If a tender is refused on the ground that the price is too low, then a jury will decide, and if that tribunal fixes a price below the tender made, then the land owner must pay the costs of the suit. If the jury fixes a greater price, then the intending purchaser must pay costs.

Brooklyn Park Men and Civil Service.

Nearly 150 park laborers met yesterday afternoon at 166 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, to take steps to have the status of the civil service law changed in relation to their positions. A committee of seven was appointed, of which Peter B. Ladd is Chairman, to have a bill drawn up to be presented to the Legislature by Assemblyman Brennan, which will place them on the same footing as public employes who pass civil service examinations. The idea is that their experience should count the same as examinations. A meeting will be held this afternoon at the office of C. F. Body, in Court Street.

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Gretchens—$5.00, were $7.00 to $12.00. $8.75, were $12.00 to $14.00.
Jackets—$4.85, were $7.50 to $15.00. $9.75, were $12.00 to $16.00.

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A HORSE'S COLD BATH.

It Broke Through the Ice at Van Cortlandt Park.

The ice was too soft on the lake in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday for skating, and thousands who had walked and wheeled up or ridden up on trains were disappointed. There was a constant stream going and coming all day long. Some of the skaters made the best of things and took a pleasant Winter walk away up to the northern end of the park to see the new herd of bison. The black line of spectators along the hills that surround the bison inclosure could be seen from the Van Cortlandt mansion, some distance below.

Excitement was caused yesterday morning at the skating pond by the breaking through the ice of a horse belonging to James Levy of West Farms, that was drawing one of the ice scrapers.

The water at the point where the animal sank is about seven feet deep. The horse went down till only the tip of its nose remained above the water. The ice was broken around the horse's body, and planks were arranged around the hole to distribute the weight on the thin ice. Ropes were then passed under the animal's body, and after about half an hour's work it was rescued.

BIG CROWD AT THE AQUARIUM.

Sunday Opening Popular—More than 12,000 Visitors During the Day.

Sunday opening at the Aquarium proved its popularity yesterday by drawing a crowd that exceeded 12,000. The Park policeman who keeps count of those who enter the building by means of a hand registering machine, said that the number registered between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. was 11,500, but this did not include very small children, of whom there was a great number.

Though the second Sunday on which the Aquarium had been open, yesterday was the first for which it had been regularly announced in advance. Whole families came, apparently from all parts of the city, and there were parties, sometimes numbering a dozen, both old and young.

Park Police Sergeant Fitzpatrick had six men to assist him in keeping order, and they resorted to their original method of handling crowds by keeping all the visitors in line and moving around the tanks from the right side of the building to the left. By far the larger part of the crowd arrived after 1 o'clock, and during the succeeding three hours the place was uncomfortably packed.

Nellie and Baby, the seals, were the favorite attraction, and no little part of the policemen's work was in keeping the onlookers moving, so that all might get, at least, a glimpse.

The gallery tanks are still unfinished, though work on them is being pushed. The Aquarium will be closed to-day and to-morrow for the weekly cleaning of the tanks.

ROUGH TIME ON THE OCEAN.

Both the Lucania and Paris Meet Heavy Weather to This Port.

The steamships Lucania and Paris arrived yesterday, a day behind their usual records for this season. Both had encountered unusually rough weather. Neither brought a large number of passengers, but the voyagers said they had suffered enough for a full roster. Some of the best sailors among them succumbed to seasickness.

S. R. Kirkness, a saloon passenger on the Lucania, met with a painful injury. He was sitting in the smoking room Wednesday afternoon. The vessel was rolling and pitching violently. Suddenly it rolled so far over that Mr. Kirkness was thrown across the room. In falling he injured one of his arms and struck his chin so that a gash was cut across it.

That was the roughest day the Lucania had. She was hove to for some time, and made only 162 knots throughout the twenty-four hours. Her time of passage from Queenstown was 6 days 22 hours and 28 minutes.

Capt. Watkins of the Paris reported one of the roughest passages that the Paris had ever encountered. Strong westerly gales and head seas were confronted from the start up to Friday, when the Paris ran into a gale from the northeast, accompanied by snow.

An incident occurred Thursday which caused some temporary uneasiness. The engineer had noticed a grating and rattling noise, which came, apparently, from the outboard casing of one of the propellers. The steamship was stopped, a boat lowered, and a superficial examination was made. According to Manager Griscom, who boarded the Paris on her arrival at the dock, it was found that a sheet-iron protecting sleeve that surrounds the propeller, between the bearings in the outboard tubing, had worked loose and kept swinging around the shaft with its revolutions. It was a matter of little consequence, and gave no further concern.

The Paris took 7 days 20 hours and 56 minutes coming from Southampton. Among her passengers were Louis N. Parker, author of "Rosemary"; Robert S. C. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Graham, W. C. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Laffan, Emil Rey, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Torrey.

On the Lucania were W. C. Brewer, Carroll Bryce, Sir John Cass, Sir Bache Cunard, and Lady Cunard, Ralph Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Giddings, Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana; Sir Charles R. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Forbes Leith, James McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McIntyre, R. S. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parrott, F. J. Paton, Sir Weetman D. Pearson, R. J. Price, M. P.; Alexander Schiff, F. L. St. John, E. G. Welch, and Mme. Gomez Ferras.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

While we meet the popular demand for boys' low priced clothing, there's no trash, no clothes of doubtful goodness here.

The demand is met by lowering not the standard of our clothing but the price of all broken lots.

Suits at $4 and $5, reefers at $5 that have something far more attractive than the low price—merit.

Every size in something.

A great prize, but not a large one: 75 short-trouser suits of black tricot and worsted; sizes 14, 15 and 16; prices formerly as high as $12—now $5.

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Birds Mate Now.

Best Hartz Mountain singers, warranted to suit, $2, $2.50, and $3; the St. Andreasburg, $5, with bell and water notes; the Campanini, $8, $10, $15, with scale songs, long trills, high and low bells and flutes, and fancy songs; the deep gold Norwich singer, $4 and $5; Norwich gold females, $2, $2.50, and $3; German females warranted to breed, $1; Manchester canary, big, crested singer, $10, $12; female big crested, all colors, $5, $6. Breeding cages, $1.75, $2. Holden's (new) Book on Birds, 128 pp., 80 cuts, all facts, food, mating, care; by mail, 25c., stamps. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

$100 WILL BUY THE BEST MINK-LINED, Otter trimmed Overcoat for the money offered for years. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

THE NEW WOMAN DISCUSSED

PROF. ADLER DECLARES HIMSELF IN SYMPATHY WITH HER.

But Says the New Woman's Party Is Agitation, and Denounces Agitation as an Aberration—Remove Artificial Restrictions.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered an address before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall yesterday upon the subject of "The New Place of Woman in Modern Society."

After dwelling at length on the place assigned to woman in every age and country, and the results of such assignment, Prof. Adler said:

"If we discover that a change is taking place in the relation of the sexes, there is all reason to be on the alert; if that change be in the right direction, there is indeed all reason for congratulation; but if in the wrong direction, general retrogression must inevitably result. Nothing is more decisive in its influence on mental and moral life than the relation of sexes, as regarded according to the ideas concerning them; what they should be or whether they should be approved as they are at present. There is a great importance in this stirring and widespread change, and a great many people are too radical in their opinions, though they do not express them in public. Mutiny, obstinance, and intolerance on the part of women; wrong judgment on the part of the men, all this is covered over by the veil of silent opinion. People should reason together and express themselves honestly on this question without infringing on delicacy that is incidental to the subject.

"There are several points that I wish to bring out in connection with this weighty subject, and which I desire to be clearly and distinctly understood: Firstly, as to our sympathies. I find myself in thorough sympathy with the woman's movement. We can assail it with no more justice than man's true interest in man's movement, that looks forward to brighter and better conditions. I find myself, however, utterly antipathetic to certain features of this movement, and to make my standpoint clearer I would say that I find two tendencies in this woman's movement, each carried on by a different party. Both parties agree in wishing for a change, both differ in their conception of what this change should be. One party, which is, unfortunately, at present in the majority, holds that progress for woman lies in equality with man. That is one ideal change; the other is progress along the lines of unlikeness, to make a woman as unlike a man as possible. Equality is confusing, because the word is slippery and lacks clearness. The expression 'New Woman' is one that cannot be relieved from the flavor of vulgarity. The new woman is just the creature that seeks to achieve progress by doing things just as man would do them. Ideas of liberty which she has are not the growth of the womanly spirit, but are copied from the things she has seen man do.

"The New Woman's Party is simply agitation. I am not sure that this method ought to be approved. It is accepted in America that when you want a thing agitate for it, and hence the new woman is resorting to agitation. Discussion is necessary in all things, but against this form of agitation I enter my formal protest, and denounce it as an aberration. Certain changes are necessary, that is true. Let us, therefore, consider some of the general ones. First of all, let us clear our mind of the general impression that woman has always been a slave. That is by no means a fact. In the earliest ages we find her an active factor in progress and advance. Two words, however, suffice to say that since time immemorial she has held a certain superiority. They are courtship and maternity. These will forever be the distinguishing mark of woman's elevation.

"Now as for the changes necessary. In the first place, artificial restrictions should be removed, the cloistered seclusion of the French maiden, the confined sphere of the German housewife, the system of education in women's schools founded on the bric-à-brac notion should be eliminated. Next, co-education has a most beneficial effect, for it should and does lead to a removal of another error, that girls must be kept ignorant because ignorance is the shield of virtue. Professional women have two points in their favor. They have that womanly feeling that is at times so necessary, and then there is that delicacy which is an essential feature in some professions. In the professions woman has, and should have, an equal chance with man; but take the factories. It is a daunting, humiliating sight to see that vast extension in female labor. This is one of the bad changes